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# Contents of this Book

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First debate. Commencing on page 200  
deferring September 27, 1852. In relation to

This Resolved That Roman Catholicism has  
been more subservient of human liberty than  
Protestantism has been, a previous charge  
Resolved That Protestantism has been no  
subservient of human liberty as Catholicism  
has been. Wm. H. J. Raymond

Wm. H. J. Raymond



Oct. 29 1858

In looking over the history of men we find that in all ages and periods of the world mankind has been degraded and oppressed. The reason of this might be assigned to different causes. Some have been degraded because of their position among their fellow men and doomed to a life of misery. Others have been degraded for crimes committed against the laws of their country and others have been oppressed for the free expression of opinion with regard to civil and religious liberty.

This oppression exists not among the more civilized and humane nations of the world who have been looked upon as a barrier to civilization. But among those who have been known from time immemorial as the great powers of the world. Hunting a reptile with such narrations and those conclusions that subversion of human liberty has quite few more in nations where men are hindered by superstition and the human understanding developed in ignorance. Such an aid to be the victims of oppression and what it effects. The enlightened and free men can tell. Intelligent in the former and instrument of liberty and the measure of degradation to oppression and superstition. Inquiring before asking upon the argument of this neg of the question before us. I propose to give a passing glance the argument of the the true or which to be brought forward upon the Affirmation. The pervasiveness of the Catholics of England by Queen Elizabeth is one thought to be of great weight and power. Let us inquire into this history and cause of their persecutions. The persecuted Protestants as well as Catholics. The reason we have from the history of the Presbyterian Church

which says that Queen Elizabeth began  
 to make any Through change in  
 Papal rites and the form of the Church.  
 The most distinguished divines made a  
 complete reformation, which should save  
 the Church from the corruptions which  
 had crept into it under the dominion  
 of Rome - which was strongly resisted by  
 the Queen and the Popes who had labored  
 hard to preserve themselves from the domination  
 of Roman Catholicism, mourned over  
 the incompleteness of the work, which  
 the Queen had occasioned by her stout  
 stubbornness. Consequently there were  
 two parties. The one siding with the Queen  
 was satisfied to retain the external forms  
 the other who were called Puritans  
 contended that these rites of popery  
 tended to perpetuate its influence.  
 Of course the Court party prevailed and  
 still continued to revere the Church  
 of Rome and it was she at the head of  
 this party who banished the Puritans and  
 persecuted the Catholics which partook  
 more of Catholicism than of protest-  
 antism. Again the Murder of Queen Anne  
 may be brought forward as an evidence of  
 Protestantism. But from the same  
 work above quoted we have it that  
 in 1560. she joined the League for the  
 extermination of the Protestants in France  
 and the Low Countries which was followed  
 by a series of high crimes on part of  
 the Queen so that Justice demanded  
 her execution. In arguing the question  
 of the question it is not to very purpose  
 to deny that Protestantism has not  
 at all been a subversion of human  
 Liberty, but intend to show that it  
 has not been so, but far less



subversive of the rights of humanity than  
 Roman Catholicism. The affirmative may  
 argue that the Reformation 1589 was made  
 upon the people but it was far from  
 long before that period. The great portion of  
 the people wished a reformation. It was  
 the growing: growth of truth making its  
 way to the hearts of men so it will proceed  
 farther with the argument in opposition.  
 The effect is known, when the reformation  
 then led to bring all were shrouded in  
 the thick gloom of ignorance and were the  
 first cities, schools and an intelligent pop-  
 ulation all testify to its good results &  
 so far from Protestantism being subversive  
 of liberty it is the safeguard of all freedom  
 which it predominates there is no  
 intelligence and liberty. With these  
 observations of the aff. I now pass  
 to present length the negation. I  
 show by historical facts, what Roman  
 Catholicism has been in the days of its  
 prosperity and to what degradation and  
 oppression it reduced those who  
 had the unhappiness to incur the wrath  
 of its canons. It may be in spirit  
 here to note where and what places  
 Roman Catholicism has flourished  
 having found in vain to a free and  
 enlightened nation where it has been  
 the predominant religion - but tell  
 with truth sorrows where it has  
 most advanced. Then we find ignorance  
 and superstition the characteristics and  
 consequently poverty and oppression. From  
 the earliest periods of its culture the Roman  
 Church has been distinguished for its  
 oppression. The world's history is full  
 of the transgression of its priests and

its whole history presents an almost  
 continual succession of cruelty. Constantinople  
 has witnessed such dreadful proceedings  
 persecution Heretics large numbers  
 with the era of Reformation and last  
 at the accession of Constantine the  
 first Christian Emperor the same  
 violence from Constantinople and the  
 reformation. And the third period  
 has intervened between the Reformation  
 and the present time. It is now well  
 nearly the two last periods we proposed  
 to discuss. The Reformation was begun  
 by Luther in the year 1517 and by the  
 Reformation decrees and bulls of the  
 Roman Church previous to that time  
 I have just determined to neglect. Previous to  
 the Reformation nearly the whole world  
 was under the dominion of Roman  
 Catholicism. The state of the world at the  
 period is well known. Popery had reigned  
 in her dark folds the energies of an  
 enthralled people - nowhere did the  
 light of knowledge seem to shine forth except  
 in the Waldensian hills and valleys  
 where for a period long anterior to the  
 first encroachment of popery - the  
 Protestant Church, had been established  
 and flourished. Here the people in their  
 secluded valleys appeared free from all  
 persecutions and stood firm by the faith  
 of their fathers. but at length the  
 increasing power of the Roman Church  
 reached their peaceful paths. They  
 had incurred the hostility of Roman  
 Philosophy in its daily learning in the  
 first gloomings had discovered its  
 system, deformed and began to shake  
 the temple of Catholicism to its very centre.  
 But there was not the only cause of

Opposition. Other great names came forward  
 The reign of superstition gave place to higher notions  
 and truth. The wars which had for so long persecuted  
 the Christian world. All these tended  
 to raise the spirits of men against ecclesiastical  
 tyranny. They also tended to raise the Church  
 of Rome and then the work of persecuting began  
 to arise to bear fairly commensurate. The Waldenses  
 above mentioned were among the first. Their first  
 declaration was issued. Hence Kings and Bishops  
 of Roman Catholics combined raised the arms of  
 persecution against heresy and its adherents. It was  
 then in the year 1234 the persecuting league was  
 sworn against the Waldenses and the Albigenses.  
 In that year Pedro Comferr of Comares pro-  
 mulgated four edicts of this nature. In the first  
 all the persons of Albigensy from the Roman phre-  
 sentence a heretic of any denomination to be  
 turned Aliens and their property to be confiscated  
 and the penalty of these injunctions Christian  
 unless they fledged themselves to infamy, not  
 only against their own such laws enacted but  
 against all who were not members of the Catholic  
 Church. Crusades were undertaken against them  
 which at this period were carried on for some  
 length of time and no efforts were spared to blot out  
 from existence their poor children of the word.  
 In 1287 other charges were put forward against  
 the Waldenses. Pope Innocent VI among the  
 was one in which all the temporal powers were  
 informed to arm for their destruction and  
 promising to legitimate their title to any property  
 they might acquire however illegally, unless promising  
 pardon to anyone who should kill a heretic. It  
 declared null and void all contracts and  
 agreements made in favor of the Waldenses  
 ordered their domestic to abandon them  
 whether or not they were willing and forbade  
 all persons to take possession of their own property  
 who gave them any aid whatsoever

Again in May 1399 after persecutions and wars  
 had been carried on against them with much  
 fury and cruelty almost unheard of  
 in the annals of history the survivors of these wars  
 after suffering all the indignities of a Roman  
 triumph were condemned to be burned  
 alive for the sanctification of the blood of God.  
 Two hundred all that remained on their heels  
 were burned. Their history informs us that the  
 solitude of the desert signed in their valley  
 and mountains all was silent depopulated  
 and neglected. And the light of knowledge for  
 a long time almost extinguished among the  
 Waldenses. But the few who remained still cherished  
 the religion of their ancestors and after a lapse  
 of four years it again revived. In the year  
 1488 they were again invaded and contended val-  
 iantly for their faith and finally triumphed  
 over the tyrannicalness of Catholicism. But in  
 the year 1566 the Waldenses were ordered to  
 embrace the Catholic Religion or to suffer  
 for their liberties under penalty of death  
 and confiscation of property. Their faith we  
 glean from the history of the Waldenses. Com-  
 pmons to this time the Roman Church had  
 been renowned for the equality it rendered  
 against all dissenters. Anded those who by  
 education had been brought to eye its errors  
 and wickedness. It wielded the sword of  
 persecution against ignorant barbarous Pagans  
 laying aside the milder means of persuasion  
 and compelling them to lay aside their idols  
 and embrace popery with all its mysteries.  
 By the time when protestantism is said to  
 have been first introduced of Roman Episcopacy  
 we look in vain for an instance of the mild  
 and argument and truth was brought to bear  
 and when their faith was forced and given  
 was not called into question. For many



barbarous and savage practices were practiced  
 by the holy warriors of Catholicism upon the  
 Albigenses. Rewards were offered to all who should  
 march against the Albigensian pretenses. Then  
 had the effect of bringing together half a million  
 of Roman soldiers under a banner from all ranks  
 bishops, canons and people from all the domi-  
 ions of Catholicism ready to not in blood  
 to show the degree of the Italian and to extin-  
 -guish heresy. This was extraordinary a great showing  
 of Siege and Capitulations. Towns were  
 taken the inhabitants indiscriminately  
 put to the sword. When prisoners were taken they  
 were thrown into the most filthy prisons and  
 left to perish by degrees by the example of  
 Roman barbarity and inhumanity let us look  
 for a moment at the atrocities perpetrated at  
 Lundy which was taken by storm in the  
 year 1211. The Gorm was raised upon a gibbet  
 his body was thrown into a well and overwhelmed  
 with stones. Eight gentlemen who were taken  
 prisoners in cold blood all the Albigenses were  
 mingled in promiscuous carnage - for heretics  
 were burned alive to the infinite delight of  
 the Crusaders. One shudders to say the pretence  
 of these transactions while he relates them.  
 Other cities were pillaged and destroyed by  
 their numerous popery. Murder of the deepest  
 dye was committed but all was approved by  
 the Council of Catholicism. Ten hundred  
 thousands of innocents fell under their Catholicism  
 carried their country was laid waste and all  
 the productions of the husbandman were destroyed  
 houses were demolished and blood spattered  
 and decolation marked the path of the invader.  
 Somewhat later in the summer of 1212 the  
 same scene was enacted and eleven hundred  
 victims gratified with their blood the sanguinary  
 thirst of Rome. This was with a bloody

A Compromise was entered on for  
 more than twenty years and all the reason  
 alleged is that they refused to hear the  
 doctrine of the Roman Church. In all the  
 rest of the old world, when Roman Catholics  
 had obtained a footing under persecution  
 was made - which was all brought about  
 by the edicts of the Bp of Rome. It had but to  
 refer to the histories of Spain and England for  
 the confirmation of their assertions. Look to  
 please at the causes which led to the  
 Reformation in Spain. The usurpations of the  
 Clergy and the atrocities and outrages of those  
 acting under the edicts of Rome. In England  
 the actions of the Catholics are with out a parallel  
 in history except in the annals of its only blood  
 series. With out holiness further the persecu-  
 tion caused on by the Church of Rome prior to  
 the Reformation. I proceed to the actual period  
 of persecutions, illustrating the same by the  
 language of the Reformation and to the present  
 time. It is unnecessary to examine all the  
 details of this period, but only the more  
 prominent acts and decrees of the Church  
 of Rome which tended to oppress and  
 depress mankind, of their Liberty. This  
 is the first dawn of the Reformation. The most  
 intelligent and learned of the people had be-  
 come the encouragement and corruption of  
 the Popes. The policy of the Catholic Church  
 tended to produce upon the minds of the  
 people the necessity of reform. A ready man  
 soon saw some attempt made toward a reformation  
 but they the tyrannical spirit of popes hindered  
 and then originated in persecution for a time  
 and afterwards turned at the Black. Further  
 efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people.  
 Henry VIII. & Luther. was the Reformation.  
 The flames of the Ensign of the Reformation

in the minds which was not destined to be speedily  
 extinguished. Soon, however, a hundred years after  
 Martin Luther appeared in Saxony preaching the  
 gentleness and meekness of Catholicism  
 there commenced a long period of persecution such  
 as the world had seldom seen. Luther was then  
 unknown for opposing popery and its deformity &  
 the followers of the reformed religion subjected  
 to the most bitter persecutions. Expeditions were  
 again undertaken against the Waldenses and  
 Albigenses and the massacres were so appalling  
 as to excite the horror of the Romans. The mil-  
 lions fled on the approach of the invading army  
 to the woods and mountains, old age, manhood  
 and youth fleeing from their homes to escape  
 the vengeance of the persecutor but in vain they  
 were overtaken and annihilated by the sword of  
 papal persecution which now knew pity  
 again with their homes destroyed and country  
 laid waste. Twenty five towns were reduced to  
 ashes and three thousand Waldenses slain  
 who for ages to come had been objects of sympathy  
 to Roman Catholicism again did the  
 Waldensian Church seem extinguished and  
 all this was approved by the French King &  
 Parliament and all popedom and raised  
 the highest encomiums of all who were  
 attached to Romanism. The Commander  
 of the invaders was congratulated upon his  
 victory. The pope and his Court exulted  
 and their abhorrence and outrage overrope  
 by the heat of the Church. Thus showing that  
 the principles upon these massacres were equally  
 the pope in accordance with his infallible  
 will. But far more sanguinary than any of  
 these was the Massacre of St Bartholomew  
 which occurred in Paris the French Capital  
 in 1573. It equals those of the other Massacres  
 in ferocity and exceeded them by far in  
 extent.

The place was laid for the execution of Henry  
 and entrusted to the Duke of Guise, renowned  
 for his orthodoxy and hatred of the Reformation.  
 All joined him on this occasion. That is those  
 who were opposed to the Reformation and  
 jealous in the cause of Rome. Soldiers papists  
 and King composed this band of assassins  
 and plunderers. All thirsting for the blood  
 of the Protestants. The King letting the example  
 and the men boasted after the slaughter  
 of how many they had killed. The hour  
 of midnight was designated as the time  
 butchery should commence as in former  
 cases of murder the assassins should be  
 of all old and young and the same fate  
 the slaughter continued for three days  
 everywhere heard the blood differently. Some  
 say 5000, some and Daniel says that as  
 high as ten thousand lay dead in and around  
 Paris. The Seine was covered with the dead  
 and the city presented a scene of our vast  
 butchery. The court and Palace of <sup>Palace</sup> ~~Palace~~  
 and nobody was heaped with slain upon  
 which the King and Queen gazed with delight.  
 The tragedy went on - it was not confined to  
 Paris alone but extended through the French  
 Nation. Messengers were despatched in all  
 directions. The day preceding commencing  
 the Protestants to be massacred - which was obeyed  
 with great alacrity by all Protestants. The killing  
 extended through nearly all the provinces but  
 in some it was carried on with far greater fan-  
 -tasy than in others. Some historians say  
 that thirty thousand perished the historians  
 about sixteen the slain at forty thousand  
 Sully says twenty thousand would nearly  
 the correct number for what was all this  
 destruction of human life? Was it for crime  
 was it for rebellion against government?



A few Suggester The pretences of a conspiracy  
 but says Boswell it was more pretences? says  
 Edgar it was insanity to heresy and protest-  
 antism. These outrages by the popes and  
 and soldiers were incited by the priest hood  
 Thus were forty thousand protestants destroyed  
 by them they contrived a doctrine they  
 believed to be right. All this was sanctioned  
 by the French king and parliament and gold  
 medals were struck to perpetuate the memory  
 It was also approved by the Pope and Roman  
 Court. Rome received the news with  
 unspeakable joy and the Pope went to Saint  
 Louis to render thanks to God for the victory  
 and it was also extolled as a principle of  
 the Church. In this period England like  
 Germany and Germany was a scene of persecution  
 Sullen many ecclesiastical commissions for the  
 burning of heretics and imprisoning them  
 She felt the said bound to support justice  
 and Catholicism and was determined to  
 eradicate error. Many were committed to the  
 flames. Many were imprisoned and subjected to  
 the greatest indignities for the free expression of opi-  
 nions for worshipping God according to the dictates  
 of their own consciences their enormities and  
 many other acts of tyranny she committed  
 until the feelings of age outrage and of peo-  
 ple demanded her removal. Roman  
 historians have held up this woman for  
 in history as the bloody Mary of England  
 as worthy of eternal remembrance Other  
 rulers of England were more or less oppressive  
 upon their subjects in the regard to religion. But  
 it is to Spain that we look for persecution  
 and oppression arising from attempting a  
 Reformation Although no great slaughter  
 of her people took place yet the Church  
 kept up such a series of tyrannical acts  
 that the Reformation could never be

established. Every attempt was put down  
 by the Inimicos of the Church. The people were  
 dashed and no change given them to carry  
 out the good work. The Inquisition was in full  
 blast and then committed many acts  
 which gave it celebrity in history. As the  
 Inquisition was one of the great instruments  
 of popish persecution & propagating it in  
 prominent place. In this period despatches  
 manifesting their issue some far more and  
 some being more oppressive than former ones  
 No books favouring the cause of either side  
 upholding the principles of the Reformation  
 were permitted to be kept under penalty of  
 imprisonment or exile. Many suffered and  
 in liberty whatever all was to show the  
 heavy restrictions the Church imposed or  
 suffer the penalty of refusing. The Reformation  
 was suppressed by the Inquisition questioned  
 and the effect was to know by comparing  
 Spain with other countries where the  
 Reformation succeeded. The invincible  
 Armada was sent to suppress the new  
 religion in England. Sanguine hopes filled  
 the booms of the prelates of Popery that in  
 a few weeks English protestantism would  
 be no more: the vessels were brought the  
 equipments of torture to punish the heretics  
 of England and every means was taken to  
 crush out the reformed religion. The fleet  
 which befell that fleet have been looked  
 upon as instruments of heaven. It was  
 dispersed by storms and those who were  
 embarked therein perished miserably.  
 Such was the end of the Spanish Armada  
 formed by Catholic Kings to put down the  
 name of a new religion. No paid a long  
 array of persecutions, compromises and  
 massacres and came down to later  
 times.

The Conspiracy of the French and Irish in 1796 against the English government to destroy the protestant religion, the Italian Italian Nations & Piedmont. The actions of the present in the valleys of Lucerna all go to reestablish the Character of the Church of Rome. In Italy the Catholicism went on with its full brook not only in long long Gorges by over the fair fields and valleys plains overrun by the hordes of Roving abbeys to put out the faint lamps of liberty. As the ac (dis) is (murder) carried fur and land through her territory, ~~and~~ committing, crimes of the deepest atrocity unparalleled in the history of the nineteenth century. The history of the Waldenses and Albigenses were massacred - The soil of Italy drank the best blood of her citizens, while the jails and dungeons of the inquisition were filled with the miserable victims of popish oppression. Catholics were hanged and all who were engaged against the Pope were either put to death or banished America receiving many of the noble sons of Italy, and gave them the privilege of pen and happy homes in the great Republic. I have followed the history of Roman Catholicism from the earliest period down almost to the present. I have endeavored to show candidly what the course of the Church has been. I have gleaned these facts from authors and their truth has never been disputed. They stand upon the pages of history as a residence and there they shall remain forever. There is much more that might be brought forward but I forbear. The soul shrieks at the recital of the murders of Rome. The track of the Church ever since it emerged from Heathenism is a broad sea of blood and gore. She has voted in procreation. The priests of the inquisition, how they the power of illusion what tales of anguish & death could

they give to the world. That which is  
 known is emblazoned upon the historic  
 page and the virtues of Roman Catholicism  
 for a thousand years would not pass if  
 the massacre of sixty thousands protestant  
 at Prague the persecution of the Jews in  
 Europe and the bloody night of St. Bartholomew  
 are not blotted out. Nor are the persecution  
 of the Dutch by Alva, the Waldenses and Albigens  
 the Armans and the Irish protestants forgot-  
 ten. Thus history shows to the reader that  
 the Church of Rome has, not only been  
 far more subservient of human liberty  
 than Protestantism, but also it has noted  
 in bloody persecutions. But a change has  
 taken place upon the face of the religious world.  
 Roman Catholicism is fast losing the prestige  
 of its name and its influence has been so greatly  
 and powerfully everywhere now sacrificed to a  
 declining Monarchism of the Old World at last  
 its golden jubilee has fallen upon it. The power of  
 the Church has begun to decline. The Pope no  
 longer dwells upon the Vatican by descent of officers  
 and the infallibility of the church has been  
 the question with its noble monuments of towers  
 has fallen and its palace at Rome is deserted.  
 The next hundred years may make still  
 stronger revolutions. Protestantism and Popery  
 are each working out their respective problems. The  
 one how to exult and flaunt. The other to  
 oppress and degrade judging from its past  
 course that whenever it gains a foothold of  
 power begins and whenever it predominates  
 its policy is immoral to the rights of man.

Some of this is lost



Orator. Subject Matter Stairs written in 1847

From the vast number of heroes of history the world has witnessed the downfall and dismemberment of Nations which flourished greatly for a time and passed away leaving nothing to commemorate their former greatness but dilapidated ruins and the name of the great deeds of their heroes. When we display the pages of their history for the cause of their ruin we find written two tragic characters that partly Stairs founded the death knell of that Republic. One portion of the citizens striving against another for the supremacy of their faction or for the advancement of a particular doctrine. All the Republics that have gone before us republics whose greatness far outstripped the hopes of men. republics that have conquered Countries subdued Kingdoms and overthrown Empires have passed from history by internal corruption and the adroitness of Stairs of their citizens Rome when she could gather upon her broad hills her numerous armies, Statesmen, Courts and Philosophers when historians were writing of the achievements of her generals then was the acknowledged mistress of the world, heeled from her throne of glory by the spirit of parties and the machinations of justice in governments in which every one has the right to speak for or against the policy of the Government and its institutions then a danger - that to be feared from that destroyer of Republics only Stairs. It engenders hostility between the different sections each works for its own supposed rights and interests, results in civil war and the dismemberment of the Nation in which it exists. The mournful traces of its being are yet to be seen around the ruins of its great monuments bygone days. Rome thus fell and her triumphs have now surrounded her destruction from the tomb of ignorance and darkness to which her own people in their mad career consigned her. No famous orators were declared when over the eager multitude listened to the eloquence of Cicero, no eminent sculptors or great Generals were

The pages of her modern history but a barren and  
 forgotten record of the government of her leaders, and  
 the people with its own soul. Other republics have  
 met the same fate and others are fast drifting to  
 the same rock. We have symptoms of decay and  
 already appear the Republic of South America  
 are falling one by one by their internal quarrels  
 and then we behold a scene of anarchy with  
 a long train of sad consequences. Mexico has  
 a monument to party strife. Then it has long held  
 unlimited power in portions of the population  
 wanting our form of government and another fatal  
 apostrophe. Her officials have been corrupt. They  
 have usurped the power of government and installed  
 a monarchy on the necks of the people. For even  
 now has that unhappy people struggled within  
 itself civil war has deluged the soil with  
 Mexican blood and yet the struggle goes forward  
 on that Government is fast losing the principles  
 on which so many Nations have been prospered.  
 The flag of the Mexican Republic has long since  
 ceased to wave. Soon will the name be blotted out  
 with the past and upon its urn will be written  
 in mournful mutuality. The fighting minority  
 Republics the eyes of Europe are turned to.  
 The new world more particularly to that part  
 famed for the freedom of its laws and its free institutions.  
 We learned of that country has long been re-  
 velating upon the probable period of its de-  
 cline. Elphinstone's Establishment that period is  
 placed at fifty years, but that limit has passed  
 by with scarcely a cloud to obscure the  
 severity of our political horizon. And now  
 nearly eighty two years has rolled away and yet  
 we are united. How long shall we continue to  
 in the earnest warning of the Emperor as he  
 takes a retrospect view of the last thirty years  
 During that period the country has been  
 agitated by party strife and electoral duress

In the year 1832 This internal strife first made a formidable appearance and two years after the famous Nullification of South Carolina threatened to break asunder the bonds of Union in which we were armed equipped and drilled to enforce. The Nullifying Acts of that State, the meetings were held denouncing the acts of Congress concerning the collection of the duties. The speakers declaimed in placation tones upon what would be the condition of the State should these Acts be enforced. On the very "Frisco" stage on whose hospitality sheathed the great Congressional fire that consumed upon her altars, the sky may lie down in security and peace. And from the observation of the very windows from which the notes of virtuous melody were once heard. The Owl hinds forth to the belching solitude and stormy waste. Her melancholy accent to mark the shades whose desolation has come. Such was the drama in which the people of that State were called upon to feel themselves deeply injured. Their feelings outraged and their rights violated. These were not only confined to the limits of a single State, but upon the floor of Congress similar sentiments were avowed. When then the Nullifiers had their advocates. Such was the state of affairs in the year 1832 when the Gov was called on to suppress an insurrection of its citizens. And by prudence and caution the Country was spared the horror of civil war until a future period. The next ten years the Country was not convulsed by any considerable agitation, but subsequent events seem to open again the strife. The compromise of 1850 had peacefully quieted the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war was at a close. The wound and the most violent strife promulgated between the two Nations which is now going on with irrepressible force. The drama of the old world is watching in mute astonishment the struggle now going on. The true patriots of our own land are watching with anxiety the issue about

Some have said that we are upon the eve of dissolution  
 And that the Ship of State freighted with the happiness  
 of millions is sunken on the treacherous shore  
 Cast your eye back through the space of eight  
 short years and see how far the Republic has  
 departed from the path in which the founders  
 believed it would tread. Political discord and  
 sectional animosity has nearly sundered the  
 ties that unite us. Political aspirants have made it  
 a point for bargains until now and agitated the  
 dawning mass is now like the scum drift only  
 away for the close of one of the noblest epochs  
 yet delivered by man. Paul Webster, President  
 When my eyes shall be turned for the last time  
 to behold the sun on Beavers, may'st not see  
 him shining on the broken and dishonored  
 fragments of a once glorious union, on a land  
 with civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood.  
 That great man with the grays  
 and when he bid farewell to earth his last glance  
 rested upon a union and happy people. he  
 had his days thus prolonged and had he lived  
 in the year of grace 1857 he would have seen the  
 land stained with the blood of its citizens. he would  
 have seen American Senators stricken down by an angry  
 hand and the Constitution he is ably defended  
 denied by American Citizens. The shades of the  
 brave and war worn veterans who fought the battle  
 of liberty cry out against the "Fugate" now being  
 enacted in the Republic. We turn to the  
 following the footsteps of all those nations that  
 have gone before us. Our rulers no longer labor  
 as formerly for the good of the whole country but  
 power of party, right of pretense and a name  
 serve to be the chief objects of their ambition.  
 A voice from the tomb of all the departed  
 Republics tells us our destiny of us perished in  
 this strife. Civil war and anarchy will  
 smother us and before many years  
 have taken their flight this forgotten

May be labored and a monarchy erected  
 upon its ruins do for us to determine what  
 shall be the destiny of this Republic, whether  
 that good old ship shall be launched upon  
 that dark and stormy sea or on whose dark water  
 in the beams of the sun and not a star shines  
 out. We should defend the Constitution or high  
 is the true guaranty of the union and the  
 prosperity and happiness of the people. Can  
 we see the perpetuity of the Federal Union and  
 thus build the government to that true altitudes  
 which it was the design of the founders to shall  
 maintain and from which it has been dragged  
 by scheming politicians. The highest aspirations  
 of our rulers should be to prosperity, not power,  
 of party sectional right, or a claim in respect to  
 history. Let us let former Country defend her  
 honor and her institutions and not let the  
 fair fabric be broken up and destroyed. Let us do  
 this and then we have a union

A union of hearts and a union of hands  
 A union none can ever  
 A union of lakes and a union of lands  
 And the flag of our union forever  
 spoken at a public Society.

Orators Spoken at Baltimore Jan 30<sup>th</sup> 1861

In this age of progression and improvement man is constantly looking to the future looking for what is to come and what he thinks will be and never in a manner directing his vision back over the annals of the past. Take and study what has been and passed away. We all admit and dwell too much upon what many people of the present age call greatness. New thinking that what we consider in the little fame of our orators and writers will be unknown and the position they occupy today in the public confidence and esteem will be filled by others and thoughts of their names will be faded into oblivion. Such has been the fate of many who figure largely in the literary, political and political history of their day but there are others whose greatness has outlasted the onrushing and deepening of time. If a person by the power of his intellect or by his deeds in the field gives to the world some proof of his majesty and genius. His fame and greatness will live long after he has left the scenes of his labors and perhaps centuries after some one in another clime and in another tongue will write his eulogy. The military and civil characters which figure largely in ancient history and whose achievements embellish its pages are at this time almost as well known as when they ascended the world by their deeds and success of their arms. Their greatness is to form a Government more lasting than any work of man - the or of bronze and while civilization lasts, while the nations of the earth remain enlightened it will never die. The Nations is what they belong and the Nations and governments they subserve for all passed behind the curtain of oblivion the language they spoke has been forgotten and though years and ages have rolled away

The people of the nineteenth century admire their  
 line and port and fine pieces in their houses. The  
 glassmen create and ports of that ancient day  
 as well as the sculpture and painters are still here  
 and admired by millions. Their farms and gardens  
 have withstood the crash of empires and the  
 carnage of civil contention. The poetry of Homer  
 the orations of Cicero. The policy of Solon &  
 the paintings of Appelles. have survived the  
 wreck of empires and still stand unscathed by  
 productions of their kind. Their nations arranged  
 the things that were. Their dearest has passed  
 away, but their virtues of their greatness still  
 remain. Many persons have been rewarded by  
 different worldly different times, some of which  
 has given them for the time a name and a position  
 but which is generally short lived and passes away  
 with him who caused it. These have labored  
 with no other thought or idea than of their  
 own aggrandizement, unscrupulous of the sufferings  
 of others, the ruin they cause or the suffering  
 they bring about. all this may be called by the  
 poisoning worms of selfish ambition. Many who  
 occupy a large space in history have been of this order  
 while some of their deeds have been noble and  
 meritorious others are stamped with the compass  
 of a sordid motive. There are others who lose all  
 idea of self or selfish motives, who do all for the benefit  
 of their fellow men, and pass their lives in the  
 service of their country where duty calls them.  
 History furnishes numerous examples of this  
 kind and the benedictions of succeeding ages  
 have rendered their greatness immortal. Many  
 who fail to be noticed at all who by their lives of  
 selfless sacrifice acquire the appellation of benefactors  
 in the memory of their people. Their  
 tradition has written the laurel of their fame in  
 green of later days. At the hands of you when the  
 songs of nations are drawing of themselves a  
 memorial of their greatness to those who come

A storm after these they caused grand structures  
 to be raised to tell posterity of their fame. They like  
 all mortals who loved what flourishes in their  
 day have passed from earth but their works are  
 of folly and of vanity still remain a lasting  
 monument to their madness and to the truth  
 and antiquities they are worth contemplation  
 and strange others desire grand projects to  
 show to other men their power and greatness  
 but their the ruthless hand of time has placed  
 among its ruins and to say the only famous  
 remnant of earth and the rest of the lake have  
 but only on the history of their times. The  
 cities and palaces of their kings have perished  
 the superstitions and religious rites have been  
 obsolete but still the useful and great traditions  
 of that day exist. The ruins and useless ornaments  
 of them now like their projects have passed  
 away and may be forgotten but anything that  
 has benefited mankind will last as it has through  
 ages past for a power to come. A person living  
 is remembered through a long period of time  
 for his wicked deeds and schemes but that is  
 a sort of greatness historians love to meet with  
 they have such a base narrow world contain  
 only the brighter deeds of better men. But in  
 the chronicles of the world when the deeds of men  
 great and wise good and wicked are recorded  
 the reader finds only as it were the evil exploits  
 and treachery in his memory the power of the  
 acts of the good. In many instances true nobility  
 has been cut off from the great world by the way  
 of contemporaries and to pass and went left  
 to be acknowledged by people in other days  
 Let the eye look back on the track of man as it  
 goes upon the long gradations of his progress from  
 the darkest barbarism into the sunlight of civilization  
 and at every stage of his advancement it will see  
 instances of this description of persons possessing



genuine talent thrust back & maybe on account of  
 an humble origin but whether cradled in the lap of  
 poverty and adversity or whether the babe of a haughty  
 ancestry dandies in the lap of wealth, a genius rises  
 and will attain greatness of his left to poverty, to be  
 grateful to his works. And then they are looked upon  
 as great, their works and acts are admired long  
 after their vilifying rivals have been removed from the  
 hands of men and sleep in neglected tombs. Men  
 too have acquired a greatness, the fame of which yet  
 endures though they have rotted and fallen away.  
 The ruins of Egypt, the ruins of their institutions, the  
 power and conquests of their arms, the wisdom  
 of their laws all lie in the ruins of their empire and in  
 the hands of men. The ancient Republic of Rome  
 although long ago blotted out from "national  
 maps" still has a fame that will float down the  
 course of time forever. So it is with all those races  
 and nations which once wielded a powerful  
 influence for the best, they are gone but their  
 greatness is still alive. The conqueror by exter-  
 minating nations by taking by fire and sword  
 leaves a record to be preserved but how many admit  
 such a record? The greatness of such a man  
 may perish as it becomes dead as the world  
 advances. The scientific world presents names which  
 shall be considered great for all time or at white  
 men in a civilized time to our with reason for his  
 guide. in the exercise of his power has reached  
 out the hidden and mysterious laws that govern the  
 universe. Another has penetrated to the deepest  
 and darkest recesses to discover the germ that in  
 the rain and gather the fruits of its sustenance  
 elements. His discoveries and discoveries, has made  
 him a great talent to point out the geological  
 constitution the laws and symmetrical displays  
 in the arrangement of their ponderous masses  
 which rolled together from the world and in  
 their world piled upon worlds which move  
 in grandeur through space has achieved



Orators. Unwilling Friendship. Written in 1860

In their days of political strife and contention  
 a casual obituary or one unaccompanied with  
 American character ought to lead to thank  
 There was no little in these stories of martyrdom  
 to give an opportunity to the orator to monumentalize  
 upon the deeds of heroes or to reflect upon  
 those causes which have carried American the  
 language religion and authority, over empire  
 to the Atlantic coast from the stormy Eastern  
 Sea to the tranquil Western Ocean. Yet time  
 is found to commemorate and the deeds of the  
 heroic are not forgotten. The sufferings  
 privations and travails of the Pilgrims  
 are needed in verse and prose and on  
 the annual anniversary of their landing  
 upon the shore of America multitudes  
 congregate around Plymouth Rock to  
 chant their orisons to the memory of  
 these Pilgrims, while quires exultation  
 upon their trials and tells proudly  
 of their virtues. While thousands are  
 paying the homage due the memory of  
 the Pilgrims thus and historians are  
 recording the achievements of the heroes  
 of Smith, Pinckney and others an unimpaired  
 the Hunters of Kentucky. I may not be able  
 to say something of him if there, who first  
 penetrated the wilds of the Northwest Terri-  
 -tory and laid the foundation for all the  
 wealth and intelligence which today forms  
 the great State of Ohio. Much has been said  
 concerning the first settlement of our State  
 Historical Societies have been formed and meetings  
 have been held in some localities in honor of  
 the Pioneers but no man has been employed to  
 record the services, no voice has been heard  
 in eulogy and no place has been given  
 in story to those who filled the first tier  
 and planted the first germ of civilization in

that part of Ohio known as Vermillion Township long before the first settlement of Ohio and at the beginning of the old French war, as first found. Outlets of Indian points were known to be within the limits of this Township. In the year 1713 when the Western Country was an unbroken wilderness before Kentucky and its bounty had delighted the adventurous men and when Montreal was engaged in all the horrors of an Indian war Major Rogers passed through this tract on his way to the Canadas and in this journal makes note of many points which are to be found in the precincts of Vermillion Township after his journey for more than half a century this part of the Northwest Territory was unimproved by a civilized being. The Indians enjoyed unlimited possession in the forest and paddled his light canoes upon its streams and nothing disturbed the solemn silence but his thrilling war whoop. The shrill scream of wild beasts or the chorus of the night birds as he dashed upon his prey. At length this tract was won and peace relinquished her claim to all territory east of the Mississippi. The Revolution had been fought America was free and the Colonies had become a Nation. The Indians were now such a lesson to those who formed the first settlements had been conquered by Mad Anthony Wayne. The territory of Ohio had become one of the best the times had not come for the Pioneer to clear that chaos of forest which then covered these hills and valleys. But the period soon rolled round when the cry of the hardy "Settler" was heard to sound and then commenced the work of that spirit of enterprise which has made this country what it is. In the Spring of 1811 the first house designed by civilized man in Vermillion Township was erected by Mr. W. S. Diller the place where this improvement was made has been from long time known as Dodge

mill and there in where the first Oak fell  
 by the hand of human industry. There was  
 no town nearer than Worcester. Mansfield  
 and Ashland had not as yet made their ap-  
 -pearances and the present village of Hazelton had  
 never entered the minds nor excited the imagi-  
 -nations of these sturdy Romans for there was a  
 village, prominent was in existence but it was then  
 the abode of the red man. It was the residence  
 of the avowed warrior Capt Pipe who dwelt  
 here in all the regal splendor of a western king.  
 Here they held their councils. Escaped the pipe  
 of peace and danced away the hours when  
 first I came to you Henry. There and among  
 like Buxton and other princes of the royal  
 blood. Capt Pipe had laid aside his war club and  
 tomahawk and was now the friend of the white  
 man. He had accepted in all the border wars  
 in this part of Ohio, had conducted the expedition  
 of Col Crawford with all its attendant barbarities  
 in 1790 and was with the Indians when  
 Wayne defeated them in 1794. Not after that  
 returned to promulgate and continue true to  
 his professions of friendship. Our settlers traded  
 with him and his and his people were their  
 neighbors but they never experienced any-  
 -thing but friendship in their intercourse  
 with them. This settlement soon had an  
 accession of several families and everything  
 passed off well although they labored  
 under many disadvantages. There were no  
 mills and the corn had to be ground in  
 hand mills or crushed in a mortar. They  
 could keep no sheep as the wolves destroyed  
 them and their garments were made from  
 flax spun and woven by the female portion of  
 the settlers. They prospered under all the  
 privations they suffered and the difficulties  
 they had to combat until 1812 when the  
 settlement was abandoned for a time

In that year our country became involved in war with Great Britain and the Settlers went to the West houses for safety to escape the savage hordes of the Savages who had been ordered to take sides with the British. Some went to Toronto and others to the Black House situated on the Lake Fork. There were bloody times within our borders, although William saw no soldiers to battle for the rights of freedom yet there has been an army drawn up within of battle within its peaceful limits and the day of war let loose to drive back the invaders. In the Summer of 1812 Gen. Bell passed through with his army composed mostly of militia and mounted volunteers on their way to Fort Shige. They encamped for two weeks upon what is now known as the Southern farm about one mile and a half northwest of the present village of Newmarket. While upon our dark and rainy night when the army was wrapped in slumber and not dreaming of a foe near when nothing was heard but the pattering of the rain and the sentinels sang of "All Well". Then came upon the damp night air the sharp shrill crack of a rifle the sentinels reached in and reported the firing upon them the drums beat to arms, horses neighed the bugles sounded. The ground trembled with the dull thud of squadrons tramping. The order was given to fire and many fatal or near was such a noise and din heard by William as there was that night. The cavalry charged in direction of the supposed enemy but finding no person or thing they withdrew from the charge and reported the foe had retreated, but when the first gray of morning appeared the first discovery they had been upon a herd of

battle belonging to the Britons which had been  
 running through the woods, and had blen-  
 ded with the twilight. This was afterwards known  
 among the soldiers as the battle of the  
 cowpens and was the only engagement  
 in which many of them were employed  
 although others gave vent to the passion  
 that filled their souls and girded up their  
 loins upon the bloody ramparts of Hot Day's  
 ground the day of the year the Britons alone  
 and without assistance their later understanding  
 by some or numbers of were killed came on rapidly  
 the sounds of the woodmen's ax was heard  
 on every side and log cutters began to appear  
 when not long before silence reigned supreme  
 this was then in Wayne's territory and there  
 was no township organization. Not in  
 1813 Richland County was organized and  
 soon after this township was formed and  
 named "Bromellion" it embraced within  
 its limits what is now Montgomery township  
 and then being its civil officers to execute  
 the laws James Wallace and Robert Muel were  
 elected justices of the peace. This was about  
 the beginning of the year 1814. Soon after Montgom-  
 ery was struck off. Robt Muel lost his office  
 and James Wallace almost immediately afterwards  
 yielded to the designs of Bromellion. During  
 this year a mill was erected upon the Chen-  
 which turns Bullace's mill about midway  
 between it and the spot now occupied  
 by the ruins of Sandy. The mill was put  
 at order the inhabitants began to feel that  
 some favor was about to be taken off their hands  
 but the machinery would not work. The  
 mill was abandoned, and the people returned  
 to their handmills and corn pounders. Another  
 after this another was built upon the site  
 of Sandy and this time complete success  
 was given and handmills went out

Dec. 18th The first public road was laid  
 out through this section from Worcester  
 to Manchester which helped the settling some-  
 as it was the direct route from the Eastern  
 portion of the State to the Western. The  
 lands along this road were bought from  
 Allen and a farming settlement was  
 soon going on. Ammingtons first had to  
 encamp along here as there was no hotel  
 then and so continued until 1817 when one  
 was established by Lewis Hayes at the  
 cross roads. who provided food for the  
 weary traveler and provided for his peo-  
 ple. There were no school-houses and consequ-  
 ently no schools and the young student had  
 to be satisfied with what he could get by  
 his own efforts and from such books as  
 were within his reach which were by no  
 means "plenty." Neither were there any places  
 or places for holding religious exercises  
 other than the houses of the settlers or the  
 grove where they met with no roof above  
 them but the blazing sun of heaven to warm  
 the most high. To day we are daily seeing and  
 elegant churches, pointing upward with  
 their spires and steeples! Many within  
 and comfort within. And the purest holier  
 and sincere Christianity fills the breast of  
 those who worship there. That these  
 persons professed. In the year 1816 a small  
 church was erected by M. C. Kelley, which was the  
 first building for that purpose and set for  
 some place and about the same time a grave  
 yard was laid off and the constant supply was  
 the first person buried in it. This church was  
 used by all denominations and was known  
 by the name of Kelleys Meeting house when  
 name is still attached to the locality. It  
 formerly occupied during this period  
 or about the close of 1814 a regular



Character made his appearance, who was known  
 by the appellation of Johnny Appleseed from  
 his passion for sowing and cultivating apple  
 trees from the seeds. He was a Quaker and  
 his religious belief and would not hunt or bring  
 things that were meat or reptiles. He lived in the woods  
 sleeping upon the ground or in a hollow log  
 and clothing himself with what he took  
 he needed from the settlers in return for  
 his apples. If at night when he built  
 his fire and observing gnats or mosquitoes  
 annoyed by the flames, he would put it  
 out preferring to do without fire than to be  
 the means of destroying any of Gods creatures.  
 He was a welcome visitor every where and  
 was a great help to the settlers, for as soon  
 as settling was made, he was on hand  
 with his apple tree. It was his tree that  
 formed all those old orchards we see  
 which were a great comfort to the early  
 inhabitants when the country became  
 some what generally settled. The worst to follow  
 his occupation of his life his usefulness in other  
 places and what became of him is not really  
 known. By this time the Township had been  
 partly generally inhabited. The north western  
 portion had not as yet been appropriated but  
 the eastern middle and western were the  
 appearance of a thriving "Country". The people  
 had got clear of many difficulties which in the  
 first place had troubled them and now that  
 spirit which is so prevalent among the people  
 of the Northern States began to manifest itself  
 thereby making some to have relied upon them  
 and the assumption of being rich, to have paid  
 their souls all kinds of labor and respectable  
 means of obtaining wealth had been multi-  
 plied. The Blacksmith had come and set  
 up his forge. The wagon maker had got  
 to work and the Carpenter was busy

his plans, all the famous mechanical  
 inventors were represented, but there  
 was not Suffer. And in the year 1819, Am.  
 Anderson erected a building for the manufac-  
 ture of Whiskey, commonly known as  
 a Still house. The business soon man-  
 -uated and in a short time almost every  
 town in the Township purchased water  
 to distill this ~~strong~~ <sup>brandy</sup> which soon became a  
 popular drink from its stimulating effect  
 power and exhilarating effect upon the  
 human system. For many however en-  
 -gaged in its manufacture. The supply was  
 the great for the demand and in consequence  
 trade languished and the business soon  
 came into disrepute. Our migrants constantly  
 wealth and intelligence in Oregon and prosper-  
 ing was visible upon every side. The Old Colony Meeting  
 house did not stand alone as the chief place  
 of worship for before this, School houses had not  
 their appearance and became the double  
 purpose of holding school and as places for  
 religious services. The country began to be  
 better cleared of the timber and as this  
 improvement proceeded intercourse became  
 more easy. The old folks or mainers visited each  
 other and talked over the affairs of the neigh-  
 -borhood. Log rollings, Corn huskings and Shuff-  
 -lings were fashionable and were the chief means  
 of bringing the young together. The throng  
 would do its work during the day and  
 at night the Giller would come and together  
 they would trip the "Light fantastic" to the  
 music of the violin. At Corn huskings Thorpe  
 did not consider it beneath their dignity to  
 take a part and often the waltz was  
 their means of laughter. When some happy  
 night had found a mad merry crowd these  
 gatherings were similar with delight as when  
 merriment could exchange words and

glances which were not looked upon by their  
 associates as violators of any of the rules of  
 etiquette. The dance formed part of the programme  
 upon such occasions and with plays and social  
 games headed down from times immemorial by  
 their ancestors, interspersed with horse races  
 and break downs as they were called, passed  
 for amusements. These places served by them  
 for acquaintances, to make them sociable the young  
 and might have been the means of making  
 more than two hearts happy in the country  
 prepared and increased in population. The  
 citizens began to feel the want of news which  
 could not be obtained easily. By their request  
 a Post Office was established at Hayes's cross  
 roads by Judge McLean then Postmaster General  
 and John C. Bay appointed Postmaster. This  
 was in 1829 and he continued to discharge the  
 duties of the Office for fourteen years when the  
 splurge of party spirit removed him in 1841  
 In the year 1829 a town was projected by Robert  
 Williamson ten miles west of the present village of  
 Hayesville. And the name of Williamsonburg was  
 given it. Its helpful location was soon over  
 and for one year more Williamson Township  
 was without a journeyman. October 1831 Hayesville  
 was laid out by John Corb and James Boyd  
 and named in honor of the latter. The lots  
 sold off readily and the prospect of the town  
 being of some importance was encouraging  
 soon after its founding, Mr John Scott but  
 on goods and opened a store which was  
 a great convenience as there was no place  
 where the useful commodities and necessities  
 of life could be purchased nearer than  
 Ashland or Lenoirville as it was then called.  
 The village filled up with interesting  
 and enterprising men and soon became  
 a place of some local importance and now  
 there is a village in Northern Ohio.

which is more desirable as a place of residence.  
 It has no advantage has bestowed upon it  
 No iron road encircling or penetrating it to bear  
 off the produce of the fertile fields that surround  
 it. The highest hopes of its founders soon realized.  
 As it became older the general tone was higher  
 and more of those ideas and sentiments so  
 prevalent in many of the villages found any  
 favor with the better portion of its citizens or  
 many followers among those whose standard  
 of morality was not quite so high. It is true  
 their manners were not so refined as those  
 of the people in our Eastern cities nor was  
 the moral discipline so rigid. True they indulged  
 in a few excesses and bills of fare were not  
 parsimonious on election day. But these all passed  
 off with the excitement of the occasion and  
 in fact they were honest and useful members  
 of society. Churches were soon built. The  
 United Methodist the first one. The  
 Methodist the second and in the year 1855  
 the Presbyterian was built and in 1842 the  
 Baptist Church was erected. Schools were also  
 established and the youth taught the rudiments  
 of education. Select schools were formed for  
 those thought to be beyond the tuition of the  
 common school. Higher especially the young  
 ladies as one was established for them in  
 the year 1841. The young men such as were  
 desirous of acquiring knowledge were sent off  
 to other schools as the means of obtaining all  
 possible education were then few in  
 Sayreville. After things had gone on in this  
 manner for some time the idea of establishing  
 a high school here began to be agitated. The  
 expense beginning to feel the expense of sending  
 their children away as well as seeing  
 the advantages of such an institution.  
 Accordingly in 1848 a high school went  
 into operation, having for its Principal the

Rev. Lewis Changer a man of much learning. The  
 School prospered and the hopes of the great ben-  
 efits of its patrons were fulfilled and steps were  
 immediately for the erection of suitable buildings.  
 In the summer of 1844, a Charter was granted  
 by the Legislature for a High School and the  
 name of Normal Institution was bestowed  
 upon it and that was the beginning of a school  
 which at the present time is as popular as any  
 institution of its kind in Ohio. The construction  
 of buildings was soon undertaken and upon the  
 fourth day of July 1845 the corner stone of the  
 edifice was laid in the presence of a large  
 concourse of people. The ceremonies were con-  
 ducted by the Rev. Mr. Changer, who pronounced  
 an oration upon the occasion and the proceeds  
 of a grand decoloured, Sweet Music, which lent a  
 charm to the exercises and heightened the  
 pleasure of the day. The School was got under  
 way by the election of the Rev. John S. H. Spear as  
 President with a Corps of able assistants. It was  
 to be a College when the industrious young men  
 could lay the foundation of future greatness and  
 receive all the Academic Education necessary  
 to the completion of a College's course.  
 This plan did not long continue. The Institution  
 would not work as a Normal Institution or  
 as an Academy - where although Students  
 might become apt scholars - where they might  
 be fitted to occupy any Station in life, but  
 where the grand object of many ambitious  
 Student could not be obtained. The Diploma  
 After this arrangement was effected the In-  
 stitution went on with a varied career. Smaller  
 bounding upon the highest wave of popularity  
 and at others almost torn down by storms  
 of adversity. At length by judicious management  
 & ever increasing patronage it and thence forward  
 Normal Institution has been ranked not only  
 among the advantages of our country but also as

one of the flourishing Institutions of the  
 Noble Free Kingdom. The abundance of  
 its prosperity is attested by the Catalogues. It  
 has been increasing during the last six years and  
 for its popularity at its representations coming  
 from every section of the Free but proud  
 State. Numerous are the benefits derived from  
 it. It adds much to the business of the place  
 and breaks the dull monotony that would  
 envelop our vicinity if it did not give vent to the im-  
 portant feelings of youth. It has also broken  
 the bands of that ignorance which binds the  
 part of Superstition's grasp a people and  
 among all creates a thirst for knowledge. A  
 number of youth enter and depart annually  
 wiser by what they have learned and happy  
 with the associations in which they have  
 mingled. The land of improvement has nothing  
 but her employed and in a comparatively  
 short space of time has all this taken place  
 which has been going on here it has  
 been at work around us. District Schools  
 have sprung up upon all sides and  
 churches are to be seen in every part of the  
 Township. The forest has fallen beneath the  
 woodman's ax and the fields once covered  
 by its branches now yield to the labor of the  
 husbandman. Mills have been erected upon  
 the streams for the purpose of grinding flour  
 for home consumption and for market. Great  
 steam is thought of by the people is now  
 employed in manufacturing only a number  
 of every kind the size and force they labor  
 to destroy. All this has been wrought since  
 1841. Our people live easier and freer for health-  
 ier than they ever were. Markets for the  
 purchase of produce of every kind have been  
 opened on all sides wherever they had none  
 at all. Exchange has stamped itself upon

everything. The manners of the people and the  
 fashions of dress have undergone a revolution. Gun-  
 hunting, flax-pulling and all those gross old  
 games have been laid aside for the more aristocratic  
 performances of modern times. The little houses have  
 vanished until but one remains within the borders  
 of Vermillion to show Oronoko's people how whiskey  
 is made. Their only first books the Bibles that  
 began in 1811 have disappeared. Some went to make  
 new settlements farther west and some have gone  
 the way of all things earthly. Some were cut off  
 in the midst of their toil and were buried amid  
 the scenes of their labors. Others lived to see  
 what was once a wilderness a land smiling  
 with peace and plenty peopled with intelligent  
 beings and went down in the dust full of years.  
 Of all those who came to reclaim this region from  
 the savage in that eventful year but one remains  
 among us. Time has passed his frosty hand over  
 his temples, but the form that once withstood the  
 hardships of a pioneer life and counted his hours  
 true. He can look back to that early day  
 and see when he then stood and where he  
 stands to-day now. He saw the first house  
 built and saw the first fall a prey to the appetite  
 of civilization. The roar of the panther and  
 howl of the wolf startled him when he now  
 see the waving grain and hear the din  
 of the busy world. He saw the graves close upon  
 the mortal remains of the first person that  
 died here and heard the requiem sung at  
 the funeral of the last. What scenes has he  
 witnessed, what memories he can recall. He  
 witnessed the first organization of the County  
 and township - the first organization of  
 justice and saw the corn planted into  
 meal for the use of the settlers. Long may  
 he live to remind the rising generation of the  
 hardships and dangers our pioneer fathers  
 encountered in the first settling of the

Township and to show how much better  
 than the present with the present state of  
 improvement. How much honest labor, thrift,  
 management and careful industry, open  
 all complete. A glorious township it is of  
 ours and a fortunate people are for it. It  
 epidemic has swept by with its pneumonia  
 breath. Nor has famine with its long skinny  
 fingers pointed at us. It has been health, pro-  
 -perity and peace, four places with their own  
 -ing they play the painful drama of the  
 Roman's better. Others may have greater  
 charms for the aesthetes but for comfort  
 ease and enjoyment there is none that  
 surpasses ours. When fifty years more shall  
 have been added to the flight of time and we  
 have passed away with their joys and given  
 their hopes and fears, who can tell what  
 an aspect Wrentham Township will present  
 We may imagine what a prospect may be  
 spread out before us but none can tell  
 it truly. The springs will still bubble forth  
 their sparkling waters. The streams still ripple  
 onward over their pebbly beds. The hills and  
 valleys still remain but the forest will have  
 disappeared and the golden grain will wave  
 above the spot the oak has shaded. Society  
 will present a different character and those  
 who walked their streets in other days will  
 be forgotten. This institution of Slavery will  
 they have passed into other hands and the Bell  
 which calls us daily together will summon them  
 to their duties and their faces grow so young  
 and happier-blooming with the health of  
 youth will have faded, and some will death  
 dart stream has journeyed on. All will be  
 greatly changed yet he who lives in the year  
 1910 will find the same spot which fills  
 the power to penetrate the lumbered lands of  
 this township in 1811, dotting the western



Ruines with towns and villages and causing  
 the soil to yield to labor its increase. This spirit of  
 American character cannot be plucked out or  
 obliterated. As well might you men in his ar-  
 ganer. Command the sea to rise from this rock  
 it has dashed against for a thousand years or  
 so. The Tempest is still as to prevent the spread of  
 American industry or to compare within narrow  
 limits the influences of American Institutions  
 and towns as he rolls on in his ceaseless course  
 will never in that day when all that broad  
 domain of ours which lies toward the setting  
 sun shall no more echo to the tread of the Buffalo  
 or resound with the war whoop of the savage  
 but shall be filled with wealth abounding in  
 intelligence and its citizens be happy and  
 as free as we are to day in Old Cornwall.

27 Sunday

#### Addenda

The time was too limited to give a complete  
 history of the Old Townships. Anecdotes by the  
 basket are still afloat respecting early days and  
 early men, which should not be lost.  
 Among Applesides your name was Johnathan  
 Chapin, from Worcester Pinnerham, who  
 died in Fort Wayne Indiana in 1830. He lived here  
 in 1811 and is the only person living  
 in this section who lived here then. Geo. Sotley  
 died in Illinois in 1833 - Ephraim Sotley came  
 here in 1812 and owned the cattle killed at the  
 camp. That fact of that battle was told me by  
 Duncan McDonald of Michigan. who was then  
 then was in persons in the southern part of the  
 Township before 1816. John Scott was had a still house  
 in 1811. At our time there were eight establishments  
 of that kind in the Township. The one now  
 is situated on Grange road now known as Perry  
 - way. Joseph and John Sotley were early settlers  
 John Sotley's father was John Sotley and Joe Sotley and  
 also the Johnson family who came in 1813.

Oration subject "Light from light" continued  
 It is told that when an immortal just as  
 about to leave the shores of Time, the last  
 words that he utters with light may light  
 there is no more darkness for any person  
 except, or any more genuinely. The prayer  
 of the soul. Everything is made perfect. I have  
 that he was created for endless improvement  
 deeper. The teachings of Jesus Christ, Bine  
 and Voltaire and others of the same school  
 who would chain us down to the present life  
 to run our little round of pleasure and of  
 mirth to start and put our brief show away  
 upon the stage of actors and there his death  
 in our day has found every transfiguration  
 made by the soul. I know that eventually it  
 will feel its destined immortality. That in  
 eternally it knows that death is not an  
 eternal sleep but a second birth into a  
 new and more glorious sphere of existence  
 thought in the soul. Exorcists to light  
 you cannot. It is possible it is true but  
 it is still in the ether. Worlds since from  
 same church of matter and spirit both pass  
 into nothingness. Upon the combinations of  
 union make that little plane. I shall lose  
 the power to write into light once more  
 So thought over created in the soul cannot  
 be destroyed, but remains visible and around  
 us. Let the light I may disappear from our view  
 but the ether is still there only waiting to be  
 given forth by some power. For the other  
 harmless and harmless, whose whole life has  
 been one battle with adversity and it may  
 years after he has been imagined to form  
 proper burning ground. I shall enter a flame  
 that will diffuse its warmth through all  
 mankind. Light. In the fire that is the life  
 - the wrap in the great law that illumines

half as words, or in the rush-light over which  
 the sagged student strains his eyes it is the  
 same flower of the new world. If we look back through  
 the long line of ages past we behold the workings  
 of the immortal soul in its struggle for light and  
 knowledge, ever since the darknesses of heathen  
 antiquity, ever since their philosophers' ineffectual  
 sublime rhapsodies of morality and virtue and  
 Plato's Academies and Socrates' expiring upon the  
 immortality of the soul, indeed created by sym-  
 bolization and history, heralding the apostrophe  
 of their pure lives and appeals, through  
 all their pain a dim consciousness of some  
 thing superior to all, as evidenced by Paul, when  
 at Athens, when passing the altars erected to  
 different deities, he perhaps one dedicated to the  
 unknown God. Go no farther back than the  
 middle ages, we can begin the workings of the  
 human mind as it felt and searched after  
 knowledge, a time when the whole world was  
 enveloped in almost total darkness. The light  
 of superstition and darkness had almost  
 closed in upon it and the light of knowledge  
 was nearly extinguished. Except once the Oracle  
 of the arts and sciences of this world in pursuit of  
 learning with her almost supernatural magic  
 and astrology, with her wonderful pyramids  
 and mysterious hieroglyphics, had long ago  
 sunk in obscurity. Greece and Rome, her proud  
 empires had fallen, deserted even the academies  
 of the one and porticoes of the other. Thick and  
 black was the darkness that bowed over the  
 world. It seemed that the light was about  
 to perish in the dark. Darkness and bigotry  
 were and Order in all their multiplicity of  
 shapes held potent sway. But from the  
 darkness and lethargy, the human mind  
 at length awoke itself. The divine spark had  
 not wholly fled, the thirst for light alive!

extinguished in the gloomy abysses into which  
 nations had fallen. Again arose and  
 grew more intense at every augmentation human  
 spirit in progressing day illumined and coming  
 was again from the sepulcher to which it had  
 lain. During this gloomy period our pre-  
 valued example stands out in bold relief the  
 pioneer Christopher Columbus. How brave  
 must have been the cry of light in his soul  
 as year after year poor and penniless wanderer  
 trod the path of hardship and separation. He wandered  
 from nation to nation from court to court  
 seeking in all directions the minds of men  
 with some of that light which burned in  
 his own, and at last after unnumbered  
 hardships and dangers after days and  
 weeks of weary toiling upon the trackless  
 ocean, how triumphant must have been his  
 feelings when the actual light of a new land  
 burst upon his vision. What zeal for light  
 and truth must have animated old Galileo  
 as night after night with his poor little  
 telescope he gazed upon the starry heaven  
 with shaming and sleepless eyes - and  
 as the light blazed upon his mind as the  
 day workings of the planetary system unfolded  
 themselves to him although at that time  
 combated by prejudice and priestcraft to  
 the east. Yet unflinching in spirit of  
 truth high power and persistence he did  
 more. What intense yearnings for light must  
 have existed in the minds of Bacon, Newton  
 and Hamilton whose researches have illumined  
 the civilized world and shed their  
 million rays over all the fields of science.  
 But it was not alone in the scientific  
 department that this cry for light went  
 forth. Can we forget the labors of the  
 Reformation in this most critical period. Can

surrounded by the persecutors and ignorance  
 of the Roman Church. his once tears and  
 penance, groping blindly at first and then  
 and then catching a faint glimpse of the true  
 light to be again enveloped in deeper darkness  
 until at last after long yearning and weary  
 search the true light shone upon his soul, upon  
 his mind, and from the effulgence of his soul  
 and of those of his noble co-workers the glorious  
 light of the Gospel spread over the Nations, but  
 all the ~~dark~~ interiors of the dark spirit of popery  
 - not all the tortures which the power of darkness  
 could suggest to the minds of men. The rack, the  
 gibbet, the sword, and the stake could not quench  
 that light. It turned brighter and clearer the  
 more it was assailed. The Angel of the Magnificat  
 in the twilight of heaven he chanted his song  
 of praise in the midst of the flames and from the  
 altar of every sacrifice the true light rose more  
 brilliant than ever. "Light from light" knew  
 then that every accident from souls thus separated  
 telling us when the waves of trouble dash high  
 around them when their frail bark lies at  
 the mercy of the tempest and the waters are  
 mightiest hands when over and around them  
 the spray dashes, the storm howls and the  
 dark clouds almost shut out heaven from  
 thy view. No light, that shines up from  
 the depths of every human heart in every  
 clime and country, from the byways, where  
 clouds of distress and misfortune hover over and  
 doubt and fear assailed him from the sea  
 returning for his native country and patterns  
 kindred still disbelieving the Messiah he engaged  
 eighteen hundred years ago was looking for his  
 appearance and was disappointed. From the  
 Mohammedans, when in the hour of adversity, he  
 calls upon his prophet and recalls his answer  
 from the regions, when after the worship of

his Sholchi feels that the lifeless blood of man  
 can never assist our Saviour. The student in  
 bed, prone, prone and prone from those great and  
 dear to him as he sits in his silent chamber by  
 the light of his lamp, prone over his book, the  
 other sleep is willing for light for thought  
 in some city all the commodities by poverty as he  
 later on night after night, the vigils of  
 body and brain is willing for light for thought  
 and others. Light, light! It is the cry of man  
 it is the prayer of nations. That cry goes up  
 from the Echoing fountains of Africa. From the  
 plains of the Orient from the sacred regions of  
 the North from crowded Europe from the  
 spread of America from all lands and from all  
 languages when the minds of men are filled  
 with the spirit of liberty by the unrelenting oppression  
 of tyranny. How too we see happy proud Columbia  
 the land of Washington and the home of Franklin  
 when the Angel of Freedom first spread her wings  
 and for many years brightly gave her light over a  
 Republic in which is embodied the best hope  
 of popular government. The power for light  
 is beyond our reach and our hands are  
 bound. The calling to tear up pieces the great  
 Constitution that was protected the rights of man  
 the soul of the Patriot dwells within him as  
 he looks out upon the darkening ocean of  
 our future upon the pale wheel of  
 the wheel of right and wrong or when the  
 union of a conflict. Great his gaze. The shade  
 of our martyred heroes look down in  
 sorrow upon our distracted country. While  
 the drapes of Magdalen's death are attempting  
 to ward against this government. That glows  
 the safeguard of Liberty with all its Revolutionary  
 notions of trial and suffering. The body here  
 the heart here the mind here the philanthropist  
 joy. And the poor man's rainbow of

Hope and Bornea while the patriotic voice  
of more than twenty millions of prison boys  
cried of our fathers. O give us light.

Notes

Light men light were the last words of the  
great German poet Goethe. This was to be spoken  
at a contest but the thoughtful readers of Society  
promoted it. Then one after another in the  
writing of it.

Maxwell Essay, written in 1840

In the literary world do to be found many writers  
who have their favorite themes and their production  
whatever they may be all smacks of the ruling passion.  
One delights to tell of hair-breadth escapes on flood  
and field, and bloody murders. Another comes to  
give the history of some many battles and in his  
description of a geographic. That the reader almost  
fancies himself engaged in the conflict and  
is surprised to find himself charged with  
upon the armed ranks of the for good when the  
curtain of night drops upon the scene. He sees  
the death shrieks of the dying and the groans  
of the wounded lying in agony upon the ground.  
Others write much about the terrible scenes  
that oft times occur and speak in rapturous  
terms of what the good little god has done. Another  
tells us of men who have gone down to the sea in  
ships, of their toils and perils and of their  
glorious words. The pleasure of a life on the ocean  
war and it is of the last class of writers  
that profess to inflict upon the audience a tale  
of mariners' life this evening. If a person had  
been on a boat of observation during one of  
the evening days that occur during the  
month of November he might have observed  
five persons emerge from a small town upon  
the sea coast and direct their steps toward  
the shore of a mighty mill-dam which was

Stormy weather, lashes to tanks with the etc. from  
 Prof. They were all learned or at least pretended  
 to be so and their conversation was interlarded  
 with ponderous sentences pregnant with  
 Classical all. The appearance of their first  
 appearing Captain was striking on the eye.  
 The most distinguished of them was a long  
 lean sawtooth individual by the name of John  
 Rutledge, renowned for his mathematical abilities  
 and the dandiness which he had manifested on  
 several occasions. The next was a sort of 20  
 years young man who prided himself on his  
 good looks and was known among his ac-  
 quaintance by the name of Tom and among the  
 many things he boasted of was especially  
 learned in medical jurisprudence. He had  
 once a lady sleeping looking personage of about  
 the middle size, by the name of Sandy Stone. He  
 also professed to know much of the healing art  
 and was constantly decouraging on the propriety  
 of the healing art medical science. He possessed  
 a medium sized person possessing many striking  
 points in his physiognomy was extremely well dressed  
 in the style of the day a copy of which he carried with  
 him. And so that had an eye and expression  
 of countenance which plainly told that he  
 could be relied on should any emergency arise.  
 His name was Elias Husbands. The fifth member of  
 the company was a short rather heavily built  
 person with gait & totality of expression  
 named Thomas Husbands. who was peculiarly  
 wise in his own estimation and consequently  
 knew everything. He could dance and sing  
 and talked with great volubility. His  
 entertaining phalange made it very worth-  
 while to have him for before they came to  
 a philosophical ~~trapping~~ <sup>trapping</sup> bridge building  
 engaged in constructing a bridge upon  
 a philosophical plan thereof the company



found no difficulty in passing, but Sandy Sta  
 And The Methodius, stopped and entered  
 into a discussion on bridges. The Methodius  
 knew all about bridges, had read about bridges  
 had made bridges long up bridges and fell through  
 bridges. Sandy Styr said bridges were a bore and  
 rolled a large piece of Carved wood around in  
 his mouth, while The Philosopher decimated  
 vigorously on the defects of man, the thing  
 finished, the two last persons hurried on  
 to overtake their comrades, whom they found  
 exchanging ideas upon various learned subjects  
 while driving along the road. Kautibus discovered  
 a certain kind of rock which he possessed to them  
 something about. Some Skifflet gazed on it  
 for a moment with his astonished eyes and  
 pronounced it gold quartz, which was greeted  
 with an explosion of laughter to the dismay of  
 Skifflet, who proceeded to prove that he was right  
 because he had found some, when he was working  
 on the road. He was again laughed at. Then  
 The Methodius gave an account of his  
 bring at the gold mine, told how he had  
 delved and washed for the precious metal  
 and how many times he had prospected  
 on the same way. Each then gave his opinion  
 of the various rock of Skifflet and finally  
 broke it in three pieces. Kautibus  
 The Methodius, took them to investigate their  
 properties and component parts with fully. Then  
 the party proceeded, but had not gone far when  
 The Methodius stepped out of the road and  
 picked up a skull that had whitened and  
 heaped in the same and storm for years.  
 He then commenced a dissertation on the  
 brain and proceeded to establish the  
 theory of the brain from the anatomical  
 structure of the surface of the head. Then he  
 overlaid, talked of the bright eyes which once

killed the two poor Indians' Curriers in the poor  
 part of the soul and finally wound up  
 by asking Rutledge for a chain of tobacco.  
 He had none as no one was kind to Sandy Stone  
 who with much dignity drew forth an Indian  
 roll of pipe but was graciously offered it to  
 the company. He then would not take any  
 having nonehead in all its forms but the  
 others took hold as if it was something new.  
 After this little episode Skunkfoot commenced  
 a harangue upon the merits of physiology  
 and was going on in his style when Sandy Stone  
 interrupted him and said that what he was  
 just saying was not true. Skunkfoot's protest  
 was and as an evidence of his sincerity, he  
 offered to bet Sandy a keg of beer that he was  
 right which was accepted and the book was  
 decided the point. By this time they had left  
 the main road, and gone into a large meadow  
 when the waters of a limpid stream descending  
 and rippling over the rocks on their way to the  
 great deep. Rutledge was boasting of the feat  
 he had performed in the East with a shot gun.  
 Then McQuoderny told what a narrow escape  
 he had from the jaws of destruction by his rifle  
 going off before he was ready and how  
 he heard the ball sing as it passed his ear  
 that fact was attested by Rutledge who was  
 alone at the time. He then had gone to  
 look for the boat and returned with a  
 woful message reporting that he could find  
 neither water nor boat and was proceeding  
 to consign the whole party to a very uncom-  
 fortable place. When Sandy Stone happened to  
 see some birds flying a short distance  
 off which he said were sea-gulls and  
 it was resolved to go in the direction  
 of the fowls on ground the party had  
 a cross a flood-gate which was not

reflected without difficulty by all except Skin-  
 flint, who had never been used to water and after  
 falling off once was under the necessity of making  
 a leap from the stern to the company  
 to keep silent or he would fall into the flood which  
 was boiling and seething beneath him. At length  
 he reached the opposite shore while his companions  
 were nearly splitting their sides with laughter at  
 his ungainly movements. After Skiffland was safe,  
 Abner the Methodists told the crew that here was  
 where he swam in his early youth and had  
 frayed and gambled many an hour away in that  
 upsurging flood, recounted many laughable oc-  
 -currences that had taken place and spoke of  
 persons who were then his companions, who had  
 long since been scattered, most of whom were  
 not alive, but some had gone to the land behind  
 the mountains. All hatched good memories seemed  
 to carry them back to the scenes of other days  
 "when all along was sunshine and all trouble  
 was flown." Pullidge, in the enthusiasm of  
 the moment, sang out in a voice tremulous with  
 emotion, "O give me back my youth" This  
 last note soon ended and leaning against the  
 good pleasant memories to take comfort themselves  
 they listened to the boat, which they found  
 adrift on the mud and containing four  
 barrels of water, more or less. All set to work,  
 launched the vessel upon the surface of the  
 deep. They were soon afloat but found they had  
 no oars and a landing had to be made to  
 procure their instruments. These being ob-  
 -tained in shape of "poles" and boarded they  
 were soon again on board. Pullidge and  
 Sandy Stone according to their own words  
 "the boat" and had been in the before. Neither  
 and the Methodists had seen some seals  
 while Skiffland with all his medical knowledge  
 had never seen more water than was in his

And a young man or Indian, Marshall's son, and  
 And up to that hour had never seen or heard one  
 more than once during the day, and a young man  
 "how many of them it took to draw him." All  
 along steady the gallant ship and her crew were  
 soon in the bleeding billow. After policy around  
 awhile a desperate war as to who should be  
 Commander. Each one setting forth his eloquent  
 qualifications in the strongest manner possible.  
 There was no argument, each one thinking he  
 should command. A dispute said as he had  
 never been on ship board before and had been  
 until now seen a vessel. He thought he ought  
 to be Captain and accordingly proclaimed  
 himself as such. The crew was very incensed  
 and finally Stone ordered the Captain to "go up"  
 whereupon that officer subsided. He ordered the  
 the Capt. Rutledge Stone and Archdemonus rose  
 by turns while Archdemonus stood up and ship  
 not daring to move out of his tracks for fear of  
 falling overboard and thereby becoming the  
 prey of some voracious Shark or Squally race  
 fish. While things were going on smoothly the  
 lookout spotted the order by the way of "back  
 ahead." The order was given to "back" ship and  
 executed just intent to escape being run into  
 by a huge piece of timber, which was plunging  
 and lashing the heavy water at a desperate  
 rate. About this time Archdemonus declared  
 he saw the Sea Serpent and declared the  
 monster was trying to charm him. The rest  
 tried to quiet his fears, but he refused to be con-  
 soled, until the monster was within which proved  
 upon examination to be a Scouting about three  
 feet long backing in the way of the crew  
 then Rutledge told anecdote of the Sea Serpent  
 Stone related his exploits on the Magdalen  
 Sandbar and Archdemonus and others  
 Archdemonus smoked and listened while



Essay written in Jan 1853

When the world's chronicles are brought to mind and carefully considered by the reader it is natural to pause and ruminate upon what has been the condition of man and nations during the different periods thus brought to view. It is to consider the different pursuits in which they were engaged, and the influences and interests and projects in which they have been interested, from time to time through all ages, so far as we are enabled to learn from history, facts, gleanings from the history of every nation—that may have been, comes out at all times, and gives him all the different governments, how it passed at one time, how it is continually changing over not only by nations thought to be beyond the pale of civilization but also by those known to be civilized and enlightened. All have been engaged at war with each other under many different pretenses. This may be right as wars brought by some so war is the natural state of man, for man in a state of nature, but how does it agree among those who are intelligent and know their responsibility and are able to distinguish right from wrong. There was never a war caused on national brotherly principles, nor was there ever fault and it is fathomless the degree to its foundation in almost every instance. How many to found crime, wickedness and every evil for an extension of selfishness and dominion, one may be depending the peace and security of the people against the encroachments of a rapacious invader, and one may be engaged in a religion in endeavoring to fasten upon another a system of religion repugnant to the people and they intend to preserve that system they have but secured an evil which which was also that of their fathers. Both are equally unjustifiably the dictators of conscience each that one nation has no right to encroach upon the dominion or rights of another and that the cause of religion

Can never be forgotten, & etc. pretty maintained by  
 The Gods. I then watched the progress of the things  
 which have passed and behold the great power  
 of the Old World, from the beginning to the present time  
 (which is the last part of the story) and what they have been  
 maintaining and am at a loss to determine. In The  
 Commonwealth it seems to be a part of The history of  
 the invasion on the part of Russia. There was then  
 some struggle of Religion & politics with its terrible  
 waters. The first struggle might have ended the war  
 by the evacuation of the disputed territory. The people  
 have been some months since their defeat at battle  
 since from the first of the year at Pomerania.  
 The Ottoman Empire has been many times on the  
 bloody battlements of Silistia. The peace has been  
 very a long time. And now the war is going to last  
 but now the other great power of Europe is gone  
 of the increasing power of Russia. But our  
 opportunity was at hand to humble the pride and  
 to give a death blow at the power and progress of  
 the Russian Empire. And with this in view, under  
 the pretext of aiding their distressed and abused  
 people to defend herself against the assaults of a  
 formidable adversary, an alliance was formed, and  
 troops marched to battle. The ambition of Prussia was  
 clothed in a robe of Sisterly affection. Her  
 armies embarked in passing their iniquitous  
 and despotic. The best officers appointed to com-  
 mand them and a General-in-Chief was chosen  
 who had long been serving on many a bloody field  
 and shed his blood and sacrificed a good right  
 arm on the field of Waterloo. The grand Alliance  
 set out with every prospect of success and seemed to  
 fulfill the predictions of a brave people. Brilliant  
 victories were achieved - terrible battles fought and  
 again. The field of Alma actually added lustre to  
 that remarkable train of victories gained by  
 British valor. Increasing its way through  
 the enemy's country, trying their destruction

And getting, Their gallant and chattering Army  
 of Soldiers, found itself before the gates of the  
 Tower, to possess a famous world wide  
 Star of British glory in the war went down  
 Whichever of glory the day has obtained was  
 eclipsed by the disaster which now befell. Their  
 Soldiers now were called for from the  
 meadows and meadows of Britain. All that could  
 be even sent to. Others her fading bands  
 thousands & troops. The call, then when collected  
 men from every part of the British Empire for  
 our common interest. The highlands of  
 Scotland sent down their sturdy sons, while  
 the May of Arden grew only calm forth to  
 join the struggle. Many hills surrounded with  
 the war cry of her people all came forward  
 to peril their lives. They undoubt trained  
 of mighty battles and deeds of heroism. During  
 they strove against the for expecting to  
 obtain the high rewards as to meet a soldier's  
 death upon the field. Little did they dream  
 of the pity that awaited them, but it came  
 at last. Instead of the battle field they were  
 had painted and glorious achievements and  
 emotion has inspired a full fronted  
 days were begun with which for many  
 and suffering, nothing in modern times  
 can be compared. It is unnecessary to  
 enter into the details of the dark chapters  
 of British history, or to repeat that their  
 triumphs of the hardships they encountered  
 and privations endured by the soldiers  
 of the heroic deeds of Chatterbox. Colden and  
 Cathcart upon the field of the famous  
 of the heavens expended in pursuing our  
 unjustifiable war. For I learn to the  
 historian. All may be traced up to the  
 annals of the nation. Myself therefore repeat  
 upon the importance of this achievement



And challenge the military actors. Long pause  
 In the memory of those whose bones lie bleaching  
 upon the rocky shores of the Crimea, but the  
 philanthropist will say, as he gazes upon these  
 headstombs of departed humanity, these altar  
 stands and monuments to the horror of war

There is a hard production

The year 1800 continues to 1859  
 When we look back through the dim mists of time  
 through centuries and ages we find to which has  
 been steadily onward, not heeding the subtlety  
 of many a soul harrowed by poverty and distress  
 for time to live and learn, time which should have  
 been improved has passed away and along with  
 it the spirits of many a precious life, but  
 left the scenes of earth which have been the flight  
 of time and great lessons it should teach to those  
 who are again upon the stage of action eloquent  
 speakers have descended upon its brilliant waters  
 have debated upon it and often has the port  
 of time in music to grind but never upon the  
 flight of time. But it still keeps on coming to  
 impress upon men and things, as it did the  
 centuries passed away the progress of the  
 world goes as quick, subject to its decay and  
 decay as those who breathe the wholesome air  
 of the nineteenth century. Many an old year  
 away across the fantastic games and legends of  
 ancient days, without any notice of its rest.  
 All various and various period of time these  
 events were not chronicled in the pages in which  
 they happened, but left to historians of centuries  
 to fix the date of their being. The history of  
 the past is pregnant with advice upon the better  
 career of men, and was of later days should  
 profit by the experience it teaches. But while  
 looking upon the experience of men of  
 other times we should be mindful of the present

We were occupying in the relations of time. We stand at the beginning of another year. The Old one, we give to submit the Catalogue of departed days. Traveling in its flight to many fond recollections and pleasant associations. Many friends have parted to meet us now upon this side of the great unknown, who will remain separated by circumstances from, while some have been summoned to experience the varied realities of another world. Although the old year passed lightly upon the bosoms of men, there are some who feel it sorrow. Many who upon the advent of an affluently and surrounded by all that makes life happy, saw themselves reduced to penury and wait at its departure to withstand its buffetings and some within enjoyed life and added wisdom to judgment by the experience of another year. A happy, kind old year was passing right, long with its pleasures and sorrows. Its retrospect by those who enjoy the blessings of human life.

#### A Fragment

When shall we all meet again? We who have been brought together by common impulses and with a noble design? We who are your companions will be scattered far and wide and then will only be known to each other in memory. As time rolls on that too may feel until memory haunted by fading lights of forgotten. May not our thoughts of other days thoughts of friends whom we love and lost in the long ago. This may happen with the course of time but your friendship remains unclouded and untainted, reviving many memories of happier times and at last.

"Over the river the boatman pulls" will carry us onto the land of the looker-on — the silent land, and there we all shall meet again.

Winters Jan 1888

"War as it is" Read in Ex-Library

The life is full of misfortunes. Ask the gray-headed Pilgrim who has nearly completed his earthly journey and comes upon the brink of eternity. Ask him to narrate the events of his life and he will tell you that it is a misfortune. And he longs for the arrival of that hour, when he may bid farewell to the world and enter the portals of immortality. Nations as well as individuals are subject to misfortunes and the most common with that afflicts a nation is to become engaged in war with another and the Belgians expect nations to meet upon the open field, and there by force of arms decide which nation is in the wrong, in direct violation of one of the Commandments which God gave to Man "Thou shalt not kill." He beats a-bow all the tender feelings of humanity and brings down to his lowest nature, by compelling him to take the life of his fellow man. Recently the aim of war, arms have crumbled and burning towns, a-cinder cities pillaged and countries laid waste and left many other sad memories of suffering. The sons of old hills of sunny Spain have been bathed in the blood of heretics and her foes and for her monuments, shrines to glory and honour and others where the blood of India's gallant hero-man has been shed to save the honor of his country. Let me the plains of Italy the land of painters and poets. The two big monuments of the jungle and there upon the far famed fields of Rango and Rudi the fate of Italy was sealed. But a lasting memorial to the gods of war stands at Sactopol. where for many long years the the Eagle of France and the Lion of England struggled with the Leopard of Russia and there upon the heights of Scherunga and in the valley of Scherunga lay the bones of fifty thousand

Over and of Sebastopol were nothing remains  
 but a few ruins of a once beautiful and happy  
 City. The Gallies and the Carved timber  
 beds among the Palaces and the Choir Sings her  
 song in old watch towers. How white we have  
 been how fortunate we too have to sublimations  
 And while we point with pride to the victims  
 of Panama and other our some gained  
 in Mexico we forget what they cost. When  
 we celebrate them with all the pomp and  
 circumstances of war, little do we think of the  
 widows and orphans they caused and the  
 misery they heaped upon our adversary.  
 How of the hardships and privations they suffered  
 men under went to achieve them? As it is  
 of the victory we are proud and not of their  
 gave up their lives upon the field of battle  
 the brilliant page of history is devoted to their  
 memory and the stuff of marble runs to task  
 to commemorate their names. but their upstate  
 rocky plains and wind beaten hills of Mexico  
 their bones lie bleaching in the winds of heaven  
 and the wolf and panther ring their sepulchre  
 Cotton in 1857

Locksley

Her dawn curls her neck entwined  
 Her face the over and lily buds  
 Her form so lovely, so divine  
 Her voice a sweeter influence leads

Yet she is good as she is fast  
 Strong, warm, on earth, above her  
 As pure, in thought as angels are  
 To see her is to love her

Walter in 1861

"Woman's rights." Read in the Society  
 One of the most important subjects ever before  
 the public is the subject of woman's rights. It seems  
 that woman has got tired of rocking the cradle  
 and all kinds of domestic labor and taken the thing  
 in favor of her so called rights. According to  
 some of their champions they are determined  
 to have a voice in the affairs of government  
 and want to be Presidents, Lawyers and Doctors  
 and even some have crossed a strong desire to  
 put on the spaulders of the general and shoulder  
 the musket of the soldier. Woman was not  
 calculated for any such position as these.  
 If woman is superior to man in intellect, why  
 don't we have some proof of it. Some person  
 acquainted with some woman friends to conduct  
 some Cabin as a proof of the high order of mind  
 a woman possesses. But what is that, beyond  
 an account of an old slave and a marvellous  
 account of his adventures and final  
 death in an old deserted cotton house, when  
 he had been put for helping his master's slaves run  
 away. What is this worth compared with the  
 great works of Washington Irving, William H. Hunt  
 and many others whose names will be known  
 when that of Henry Arnold and Mrs. Elton  
 will be forgotten. We don't want to be thought  
 as condemning the Ladies, far different, for we think  
 they are a good institution, but we condemn the  
 organs some of them take to obtain their support &  
 they have them as far as the law allow and that  
 is all a sensible woman wants. But when she wants  
 to make laws for free men, that is out of the question.  
 If she had the power she would never think of it as  
 her business with the poor.

That woman's rights when Elton a hot  
 dog opinion had for first reform she pitches on  
 undergoing a change } In how she may with least delay  
 Just draw a pair of breeches on.  
 written in 1847

Political Document. written in 1856. Boston

The most prominent among the political facts of the present day, with its banner unfurled and waving for its motto thus great principles for which our fathers fought and bled. Claims the great Republican party - having for its platform what may be well styled at the present time a new declaration of Freedom. It is destined to make its mark in the annals of our history. It advocates the restoration of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which was a solemn contract between the North and South and declared that the territory north of that 36° 30' should be forever free from African Slavery. This compromise was repealed in violation of plighted faith between the North and South through the instrumentality of Stephen A. Douglas whose name is very closely with darker infamy than the name of Benedict Arnold the traitor of the Revolution, made the Republican party in power. The compromise will be restored and all the territory north of that line will be forever free. But with the slave driving democracy and ten cent Old Buck at its head, we may expect to see the boast of a Southern Senator fulfilled, which was that he would yet live to call the roll of his slaves in an Ohio Cornfield and with that party in power and the infamous Old Buck at its head, we must expect to see our hardy laborers coming from morning till night for the meagre sum of ten cents a day. On the 4th of March next he will be in the Presidential chair - quite well shaven but on that day we will see a Republican inaugural from a Republican President and for four years from that day we will have a Republican government and know that we are a Republican people.

# The works of Nature

Written in 1898 63

It has been said, 'how mighty and majestic are  
the works of Nature'. And when we look around us  
we are at once impressed with their truthfulness.  
When we look upon the magnificent forest and with  
our vision encompass the proportions of the gigantic Oak  
as he stands his head high above those of his compan-  
ions and casts his shadow upon the earth below  
we see that verification again when we gaze upon  
the vast Ranges of the Western States, as far as the  
eye can reach, they are clothed in a garb of  
green and blue and then dotted with towering  
pines and the neat white cottages of the emigrants.  
Herds of Animals everywhere grazing upon the  
broom - a perfect paradise as far as the human  
vision extends. Who does not admire the beauty  
of Nature? The magnificent Cataract, the lofty  
Mountains or to look upon the peaceful river as  
it winds its peaceful way through wood and  
meadow or later from its clear waters descends  
of the firmy rock. Who does not love to steal away  
from the busy cares of life and seek some sequestered  
vale then to commune with Nature and  
Nature's God? That genuine Son of Nature  
(The American Indian) loves the deep woods  
to chant the rude song of his fathers, to  
cultivate his patch of corn, then to hunt  
and dance, and then to die as he has  
lived, The Unchanging Son of Nature

## Our Country.

When we view the history of orations and the progress they have made in America and are all in all the monuments of life, we are deeply moved at the conclusion that our country has advanced as rapidly as this our own. It is little more than two hundred years since the first colony was planted in the soil of North America and long after that period. The place where now stands the great commercial metropolis of the New World was covered with the primeval forest. There was no front looking detachment, no tobacco pipe, nor stony the song of his fatherland, in what was afterwards called New Netherlands. At that period the whole in which we live, now crowded cities towns and villages, schools and colleges, rail roads, army cantons, churches and courts, were then inhabited by wild animals, and I must have said, entirely destitute of knowledge. In the short space of eighty years, have the United States of America come into existence, and as you have said, among the first powers of the world, and known throughout the world as a land of liberty, a refuge for the oppressed and asylum for the fugitive and when every man is permitted to vote or hold office according to the dictates of his own conscience, whether he be Protestant Catholic or Mohammedan. Whose commerce do we carry sea and ocean, and is carried on with every civilized nation of the globe. Whose flag is honored wherever a man is protected. Every day that America stands at the head of literature and art and in this branch is far in advance of England and of Italy long held in



summer at the land of painters. To prove this  
great man's assertion, we have in literature, his  
reference to the poets of Irving & Bancroft and  
of the poets of The Minutemen, by material evidence  
in the history and the man who found the land  
in the history. In the department to and to the  
designs of the Minutemen Institute. And a host  
of others who have rendered their names illustrious  
in their country's history. Written in 1858

#### Indian of America

There is no race of people becoming extinct so fast  
as the American Indian and we are perfectly safe  
in saying that our native people have been as  
badly treated as they have been by their white  
brethren. The Indians of the present day are descendants  
of those who once owned this vast country, which  
was taken from them by the basest fraud on the  
one hand and by waging the most disgraceful  
wars, on the other, that ever were declared against  
a people. Only one treaty was made between the  
founders of a state and the Indians. The Treaty of  
Fort Mifflin. In the first settlement of this country the  
the only thing done for the first few years, was  
to fight the floor and defendless people nearly  
because they treated them in taking their  
lands and hunting grounds. In this way  
it was common for men to go out for the sole  
purpose of killing the Indians and if one happened  
to be killed by a tomahawk, every man in the colony  
able to fire a gun or handle a hatchet, was expected  
to be the first to avenge his fallen countryman.  
At this unfortunate period of our country's  
history, a period in which our whole people  
indignantly was unknown, we have had some  
of our men in our western states, too harsh to  
think of, and that too by men acting under the  
authority of the United States. Why don't we hear  
that class of men who pretend to think so much  
of the oppressed, of doing good to them on their

unhappy condition. They talk of the sons of  
 the South toiling in the burning sun for  
 him inactive but whenever this class of careless  
 persons say aught in favor of the Indians  
 they say instead, why work not the poor  
 miserable idle slaves born in Indago or  
 Africa or some other foreign land. Then our  
 hearts and arms, while welcome you to our shore  
 when oppression is unknown. But as it is  
 we would be satisfied if a war of extermination  
 were waged never checked whilst every the  
 man of the forest was gathered to his father's  
 bosom in 1855.

To Thyrago

The stars that shine in the sky above  
 The moon that lights the earth  
 Are not more pure than is thy love  
 As grander than thy worth

The sorrows sad around my fall  
 And planders dash to at one hush  
 I'll remember thee a friend then all  
 All summoned to another world

A few short years and then we go  
 Out in the world to trace our parts  
 In its great stages come weak or not  
 There thought but death can change our heart

You know that shade the light on me  
 Your eyes shall follow into flight  
 I'll awhile I'll say to thee  
 And now I'll give my last good night

Written Dec 1861

A Fragmentary Essay

When our has passed through a long life and almost arrived at that period allotted at the limit of human existence it is natural to pause upon the land of Memory and reflect upon the events that have transpired in the past. The recollection comes with a vivid power, to call up the Companions of youth and as it were to rehearse the scenes of bygone days and how life over again in imaginary. All these and the events of later years bring in their train pleasant memories. But of all these, the recollection of days passed at school of course that has transpired, of a acquaintance then pursued, who have grown old in life's pilgrimage, or who have long ago descended to the tomb. These are the most pleasant and often does the love of friendship force its way down the furrows of a long life, recalls the remembrance of schoolboy days. Those who were Companions of youth are scattered over the wide world, in pursuit of the object of life and some have found graves amid the scenes of youthful sports. By this is a way but far more perhaps here and there may stand a patriarch like some venerable oak in a wilderness, whose Companions have yielded to decaying nature and at last has left as a relic of former times. While he is alive the grass contains many of his friends, having triumphed over death's power and old age thus forming the sturdy and upward career of old mortality. The days of the present season of millions of inhabitants are fast drawing to a close, years are passing and the end will when the last of them have passed away many will lean near again to mingle in the scenes which the power of far distant have incorporated to memory. Many will yearn to return again, but then the place of other old friends will be occupied by others. Many leave with high hopes and high ambition

of intense usefulness and many by application and industry gain their ends but he is surrounded by the cares of home and may have at last attained the position of a great man. But with all his proper feelings his aspirations gained, he will admit with delight to the many pleasant hours he spent around the white-washed walls of Old Himmellon.

Written on 7/5/5

A fragmentary legend written in 1857

Of all the legends related by the author of this it is well known by all and is admitted to be a fact by the celebrated character of the present age that there is no one with the faculties equal to those of the Cardinal Man. He is characterized by his intellectual, moral and perceptual faculties and among the many faculties and passions man is said to possess. There is one that has never been that I know of discussed to any great extent by any of our scholars, historians or students, by the attachment given him for Rugby, his love, & that is endears him by fondness. This is thoroughly exemplified in the attachment we have for our homes and of this with which we have long been associated. Although we can seem to think or care a great deal about them as long as we are near them, but let us be separated from the objects with which he has long been familiar and then he knows how he came for them, let him go to a distant country and then the objects and friends with whom he long associated come up in his memory. He thinks of the little old school houses which seemed to him the very place on earth, and of the pleasant home he spent among his old companions and of some places made famous by

some part of his boyhood. All these are told  
 at one called to mind when at home and hear  
 them but when far away they come with a  
 vivid recollection. The very spots he used to  
 hate are almost constantly in his mind. Yet do  
 I recollect an instance of this nation. Last year  
 after getting school. I heard the driver of one  
 of the best teams of Oxen that ever started  
 a load. I drove them day after day all that  
 season. Many a huge log I did I haul with  
 them. Many thousand shingles I made them pull  
 and many a cruel blow did they receive from  
 my unfeeling hands. When some fatigue and  
 heat they stopped to rest considerably grateful I shall  
 try. I then found their good souls but all  
 through that long and hot vacation were they  
 faithful and all that time over they the cause  
 of my wrath and many a time did I wish them  
 on the other side of Jordan. But we were soon  
 to part. I to return to school. To go on again  
 the hard labor, work and complicated sentence  
 of Oxen and then I know not whether but  
 have never seen them since perhaps in this  
 they have adorned the stables of some wealthy  
 market butcher and grazed the tables of the  
 legends of Wall Street. I even remember when  
 they are far away how I abused them  
 when I drove them. how they used to  
 pull and how I loved to see them eat. The  
 salivary hated to feed them. And when  
 I think what many have been the fate  
 of this old oxen a feeling of self reproach  
 comes over me. And

How they turned and cold  
 when my heart failed in motion  
 how I forgot their old Oxen

When it becomes the duty of the young man to choose for himself a profession which to follow through life we find that his choice generally falls upon one of the learned ones and these are generally free or suspicious. It is common at this fast period of the world for young men to get an idea that they are a great deal wiser than others and think that they must study law or medicine to be distinguished or at least a school word finally and before they are through and comprehend the study of the above mentioned professions and in course of time both come out lawyers and doctors. Both go west and the best thing we hear of them is that the legal gentleman has been arrested for calling up the clowns of the merchants in the town in which he resides and that the doctor has actually started to death among the phizzes and putres with which he meddles he would kill or cause some deluded specimens of humanity such as the jury of a great many lawyers and doctors. There is another profession which is as honorable as any, not excepting the legal profession or the doctor's trade - that of the farmer. I for don't see the representation of that one wearing the tall white hat or high standing collar, stout bird boots enjoying the flavor of a long pipe or a crust of bread. We see a man farther is when we find him. This is a profession which is overlooked by some young men of the present day in their ambition to be distinguished. By some he can be labor is connected with it and thinks the farmer a menial drudge, can't shine among the upper ten and don't know anything but to read or to plow. The genuine farmer is

intelligent and free minded men with useful knowledge. can talk upon any subject, and is in short the most useful member of society. Among the chief occupations of many of the European minds are his oration. Men who show and show off are not ashamed of it either. This call is the most undisciplined profession in the world. The former is dependent upon no one for his living - while the orator. lawyer, teacher and doctor are at their work and to his theirs and are in the end dependant upon him for it. Surrounded by plenty with his flocking hands the former is truly monarch of all he surveys. Portmanteau

Many are the seductions to ruin by which men have been led astray and stand now after years a woe wreath of a once happy being. His days have been characterized by wickedness and orisons and death will be no release from trouble, but thrust him down on the gulf of despair by unhappy soul. Many have thought upon the scenes which end by the debasement of men. And grieve for anyone that has been long looked upon as an evil and report that as they last preached the land with their mournful orations upon the living, and eulogies and panegyrics upon the departed victims of long alcohol. The report of the fearful ruin he hath wrought of the homes made desolate and earthly hopes forever blasted by his malignant influence. It is however true, but while these moral reformers are trying to annihilate the old King, their labors and efforts might have some influence in clearing away the odious influence of the all absorbing interest that gold creates and is almost as pernicious in its influence as the dead sin of intemperance. What a theme for the novelist does it present. but no place

quell or employed to mend its victims. The reformers  
breach its destruction to refuse any but upward  
right on your the way, anywhere its influence  
is felt. Many are the prisons that are filled  
with them, who have toiled through life for  
the glittering treasures to leave a prison to be  
released when they are young. It is well  
as intemperance has filled our prisons. Many  
fond hopes have been destroyed by it. Its  
influence over the human mind is without a parallel  
a man will do anything for intemperance. I am  
his life of need by what a proof does the gold  
of the Golden State present of them who want the  
dreaming of hills of golden nuggets and golden  
dust and others upon the Crime under Jones  
a prison house Boston in 1830

Man kind has its faults and propensity to  
weakness, then we are all given to habit and  
feeling which exert an evil influence upon our  
actions many of these habits if indulged in  
shorten life and bring their subject to an im-  
mature grave. Other vices like Quinquina. Others  
though they bring happiness to their possessors  
lead us to the estimation of his fellow men.  
Of all the practices and weaknesses, human nature  
is heir to, there is one thought by some to be  
a virtue, which is looked upon by the  
moralist, the Sage and the philosopher as a  
proof of the weakness of the human mind.  
Known among the Greeks as Anisocracy. This  
is by no means confined to all people, it is  
not to be found among the learned or well  
to do, or among the first minds of the age  
but among the shallow, the unedu-  
cated, who are great ones who are unfor-  
tunately too numerous. They are known  
by their manners, their pretensions and  
most commonly by their want of sense.



And are greatly given to making distinctions among men who are fit to associate with and inevitably completing their meditations by a stroke of self-laudation. Think they are infinitely superior to the common class of beings on account of some rich relation or banner they can trace their genealogy to some family that has long subsisted at the public orbit. Such a sentiment feeling has its potency almost every where. They are becoming prominent in the government of the nation. The governments of the old world or almost without exception aristocratic. But that is of the genuine stamp. Not of the self-inflated God-fish kind we hear of here. But the categories of America are along the same course. The public officers are all of the first families and the ministers all belong to this class of mortals. We have the evidence of this feeling all around us and it occupies a high position in the minds of many. It has been prominent in institutions of learning. Their would be great ones, backed by an enormous quantity of self-esteem and ignorance, aided probably by pecuniary heaps of wealth in the distance, have discriminated between students dividing them into first and second classes in the former of which they have placed their own names in characters never to be effaced. While they have branded the names of the unfortunate and class "chaps" with wordy and infamy by their infamous "lay 80"

Written in 1857

And all the world of God's dear  
 And all the world of God's dear  
 That men on earth attend  
 In some dear old bright moon  
 Their glories with trouble blend

The sun may say and so the moon  
 That all to them is dead  
 While others the day let all pass  
 In joy till the heart grow weary  
 Their last on the kind that call to mind  
 Old times and dear old faces  
 And memories glide in double tides  
 To fix them in their places

As in old times in his flight sublime  
 His friends his love around  
 Born by his hands in a distant land  
 And others the love are bound

But judge me this love on the land above  
 When the angels of light walk around  
 In the friendship of youth the friendship of age  
 And O friends how sweet is the sound

The day is at hand when time shall come  
 Their friendships and love to be broken  
 Into their hopes and their fears their joy & their tears  
 When the last sad farewell shall be spoken

When they are gone days months will follow  
 And the stars that bespangle the sky  
 Will still shed their light in the heart  
 As they did when their friends were near by

That I only old wall may grow old  
 And rusty may be the Old Bell  
 The green grass may grow in the basement below  
 And Sycamores spring from the well

All this may take place when the big boat goes  
 And the happy and fair  
 Is wrinkled with wrinkles and the women  
 And then from a hundred with ease

They are going here, who for many a year  
 Will be known as the princes of the place  
 The they may parade in the regions of shade  
 On a wave far away over the hills

Others there are whose views may be  
 In scenes of which they view the glory  
 And also a few who had nothing to do  
 With studies, pen or stone

Some here today when there are young men  
 Will think of the gallant and brave  
 Who were all up and soul at the past the best  
 But early went down to the grave

When thirty men grow with their life's fire  
 And again disappear  
 Or when shall not know glancing and far  
 From some farmer's and far

In that little space of time with office  
 Much we admire and adore  
 Many will go to the regions below  
 And some to the country above

Written March 1861

# Good Manners

In passing through the ages we find the changes and improvements made in the various occupations and pursuits incident to the life of man, we find that each successive generation has endeavored to improve upon those handed down by its predecessors. This is true incident to the mind of the reader. All the instances the improvements in the art of Land Reclamation, and in every department the records of Asia show that the spirit of the people has been upward. An almost every civilized nation it has stamped its self identity upon its annals, and changes has followed changes until now the traditions and customs characteristic of nations and men have become obsolete and are known only by the monuments of history or by still more venerable tradition. Still this spirit has not pervaded every portion of this civilized world. Their customs still nations of people, occupying a high position among the unenlightened portions where barbarism and customs are the same as those of their progenitors they can look back on generations after generations and still find that of the most popular and predominant among the countrymen of former times there has been no need of a change. Wisdom has taught them that what suited them who inhabited their country before them, that which suited the King the Statesman and warrior of other days. Ever still is fit for them the good manners predominate in all their simplicity and more of fashion and foppishness are unknown. Generally it is the fall of improvements has rolled on until until almost every nation has felt the touch of improvement and its good has passed away and thus the most common

appears to the reader of the times and freedom of our  
 measures as frank and sublime. What was then that  
 to perfection is lopped upon by mythology of  
 factiousness as idle. Measures which of them were per-  
fect among the first of the land, popular with  
 the gay, the polished and refined. Are now broken  
 upon by society as relics of barbarism and superstition  
Memorials of age unconformable to the present  
times of the present age differs materially. The principles which is valued  
is to which is valued is the present. And that  
 has been decided to the satisfaction of all. by the  
potencies of fashion and glitteration. The importance  
of good measures is looked upon two ways.  
by the most persons. Many consider it as an achievement  
as an achievement. our which is only considered  
by the and would be popular idea. An analogy  
of this modern idea. in all religions are found  
a class of illuminated uncultivated persons.  
capable to see a person with respect and ability  
that constitutes good measures differs in the  
success of society. Measures that ought to be the  
good in one. should be deemed indeed another  
way. The self importance of the measures is held  
in high esteem. and demands the usage as  
sublime. This is found in what are common  
called. The polite and refined circles. where  
the idea can make the profoundest use or the largest  
use. is acknowledged as the leader of that  
polished thing. where wealth marks out  
social position. and when Princes and great  
persons and no account. In such society  
a learned person would turn aside and  
reflect upon the condition of others. This  
spirit leaves to persuade all sorts of men  
more or less and the art of flattery is kindled  
every where. The good old fashioned method  
of reverence and salutation has been made  
to make even for the hypocritical persons

Censures of the nineteenth century. The  
 modern devotee of good manners would be  
 surprised to see a hearty chapter of the same  
 between two old acquaintances; a great laugh  
 would characterize him and to speak to a poor  
 man would in his salutation be the height  
 of vulgarity. All his behavior is noble, dignified  
 and indifferent. Such manners are only  
 popular among the bigoted and self-important  
 person. Can they good manners without  
 going through the portals of modern etiquette.  
 Let him be civil to every one. Show respect  
 to his superiority and ability to his equals and  
 kindness to those whose position is lower.

Boston, 1838.

Consider the Government, The United States  
 of America, have been considered by the whole  
 world as the land of freedom, which countryman  
 has the right of manhood to himself and is accountable  
 to his God. And his God for his deeds and actions.  
 It has been viewed by the oppressed of the whole  
 world as a home for the down trodden, an as-  
 sumed to be a place where they can have full  
 expression of opinion, and enjoy all the rights  
 their Creator has bestowed upon them, for  
 within the land of free institutions and free  
 men, we have a species of oppression, known  
 for suffering and misery. The condition of  
 the poor degraded inhabitants of the old  
 world cannot be compared. Here we  
 have men bought and sold, torn from their  
 families, living under the despotic yoke  
 of slavery and without having power  
 to exercise the rights the author of nature  
 has endowed them with. The dearest of  
 all rights is denied them, and he is com-  
 pelled to wear the collar of oppression and  
 lead a life of wretchedness. Such is the  
 condition of four millions of the citizens  
 of the United States, who are as much  
 entitled to the blessings of liberty as any  
 white citizen. They have stood up for  
 the honor of the country upon many  
 a hard fought field, they fought side  
 by side with the patriotic Kentuckian and  
 gallant son of South Carolina upon  
 the field of New Orleans and bled bravely  
 for the rights of America upon our western  
 frontier. They stood shoulder to shoulder  
 with the patriots of the revolution and  
 many a brave soldier poured out his life  
 blood to achieve the independence we  
 now enjoy and of which the justice  
 of the dealing here are so cruelly told.

The Slave of American Citizens and <sup>Country</sup>  
 that dearest of all rights the right of suffrage  
 and consequently is compelled to give  
 by laws made by his oppressors, whether  
 they tend to alleviate his condition or to  
 sink him lower in the slough of human  
 degradation, prohibit him from  
 objection promulgated in the immortal  
 Declaration of Independence which says  
 that all men are created free and equal  
 and endowed with certain inalienable  
 rights, whether his head be crowned  
 the straight white hair of the  
 grey Saxon or the black curly wool  
 of the African. We live as we do enjoying  
 the blessings of liberty, fully the offspring  
 of Europe. Compelled as they are to toil day  
 after day for a mere pittance sufficient to  
 supply the necessities of life and procure  
 them to our shores as free men, having  
 escaped the bondage of Britain, while  
 in our own land of freedom and free  
 institutions, an millions of American  
 Outrigger laboring under a political ban  
 toiling day after day to fill the coffers of  
 their masters, without any compensation  
 whatever, and should any attempt to  
 escape from his oppressor, every man in the  
 United States of America is compelled by  
 law to prevent him and thus he is forced to  
 live a life of terror and despair. But in  
 defiance of the law and blood he  
 often escapes to the dungeons of Great  
 Britain, from whose shores in the year  
 1620 the Pilgrims pushed their bark Windy  
 religion by the in the wilds of North  
 America they little more than the Cen-  
 turies ago fleeing to America and now  
 are endeavoring to secure the freedom of  
 Britain



Those of persons of this class of American citizens  
 defend their crimes by saying that this is for  
 the good of the Negro, that he is there put  
 through a molding process, as he is incapable  
 of grasping the rights of a freeman, incapable  
 of self government, and make many other  
 equally absurd, but any person in his condition  
 render him to a level with the beast and, you  
 may be assured, that he will exhibit no more signs  
 of intelligence, than the degraded and stupid  
 negro of American Slavery. When he has enjoyed  
 for some rights and privileges as proved he  
 had shown, that he possesses as fine intellectual  
 powers as his oppressor. Of this we have abundant  
 proof in our own land. That enjoying the  
 same privileges as a freeman the Negro is equal to  
 the Anglo Saxon. That Species of American  
 Liberty enjoyed by a portion of American people  
 is derogating to the fame of a free country and  
 is upheld only by despotic enlarged Nations  
 Could the Patriots of the revolution now behold  
 that system of liberty which sustains if they  
 inhabiting the government they founded enjoy  
 or could they hear the clanking of the chains  
 of Slavery upon the miserable limbs of the bond  
 man, the very same spirit, that impelled a Thier  
 to resist British injustice would compel them  
 to protest against it. No American citizen  
 violence, while they remains in our midst  
 An institution depriving a portion of the Citizens  
 of their inalienable rights, inducing them to  
 a God with the brute Creation without  
 a feeling of compunction that we are a free  
 united and happy people.

This is somewhat radical

W. L. M. v. 1/13/

Among the necessary impellatives by which  
 a person is to be driven through this world  
 successfully. There is none that figures as  
 conspicuously as that which is called in  
 polite circles by the name of self-esteem. Other  
 as it is denoted by men. Now, it is evident from  
 facts, which have taken place around us, so  
 far as we deny that it is a necessary accom-  
 paniment to success in life. All those who  
 have rendered themselves famous upon the  
 page of history, and distinguished themselves  
 among mankind, generally have had a  
 heavy sprinkling of this trait. It has been a  
 most common characteristic more than  
 probably made some men appear more val-  
 uable, than any other characteristic of men.  
 Many men who have struggled in youth with  
 adversity, by this faculty of relying upon themselves  
 became heroes in a later life. Strong self-esteem too  
 makes great scholars, relying upon themselves  
 their abilities, and perseverances, seldom fail to  
 make them men to exert a great influence in  
 all the relations of life, whether they dwell  
 in any of the learned professions or among  
 the most less honorable walks of mechanical  
 pursuits. Men with plenty of this trait  
 their, has slight prospects awaiting him in  
 future, and who if spared will eventually  
 wear the crown of laurels prepared for him  
 by the hand of fortune. All this will be the  
 reward of a young man, who by perseverance  
 in cultivating self-reliance, gave to a few of  
 the great families of mankind, samples of  
 his great achievements in the department of  
 making robes, and writing able dissertations  
 upon his first life. The manner of living  
 and opinion of mankind in general, make  
 numerous the legends and tragedies. The pro-  
 -duction of all these is due mainly to

rather habit of self abasement than to any particular  
ability. & showing by reference to a single instance, that  
by cultivating this habit one may become known  
and gain a wide celebrity among his fellows, without  
the common amount of ability and genius originally

This was constantly a flag  
borne out at School in 1794

An opinion on perseverance

In going through the trials of life it is of great impor-  
tance to bring out to pure habits of perseverance. The lower  
grade of talents in our country, usually demonstrate  
care as persons as promptness and when he makes any  
effort to surpass himself or assist others of that class  
in accomplishing their unusual, & unusual words spend his  
precious hours by tampering the mind, such as our  
called as "big feeling people". Many young persons begin  
life after depending all their life for a substantial pro-  
portion going into the stage of action, that they have  
some thing more to do than to eat drink and sleep.  
And it takes many hard days work to perform the  
they soon become dejected and finally conclude  
that they can never calculate for anything but  
to labor for others and become reconciled to their  
condition and remain in the remainder of their  
lives. All this might traced to their not having  
in early life been accustomed to a habit of reli-  
liance or perseverance. It is well known that  
many of our great men struggled with  
poverty and were beaten about by the passions  
of a diversity but having set their marks high  
by perseverance they had raised themselves to  
the great ranks of literature science and art  
Had not this been a prominent character in  
our country could we have boasted of a Franklin  
and by instead of Franklin the philosophy of books  
have been a great degree plain than Franklin the  
printer. It took Sherman from the Thuringer  
house and placed him among the foremost of the  
world.

David Alchin Bennett would be hurrying away at  
 his mail has it not been for his wintering per-  
 sonation. No person should cultivate this to so  
 greater extent than the student. He should stay  
 with a determination to overcome all obstacles and  
 when once undertaken a thing should never despair  
 of success but persevere in it truly until the time  
 for which he labors appears to his friend. In  
 writing and speaking a person should have con-  
 fidence in himself other wise he cannot succeed  
 in either of these departments. he should think  
 that he is the one of speakers and of answering  
 questions come up he is the one to answer them.  
 It is related of Richard Brinsley Sheridan when  
 he made his first speech in parliament. he was  
 asked "what he thought of his effort" He re-  
 sponded he thought you should elect to your  
 former fragments. It is in my mind perhaps the  
 one was Sheridan's noble reply and he became  
 one of the greatest of British orators. So show  
 every one that when he attempts to write or  
 speak.

Walter in 1857

Our Institutions of the world has progressed as rapidly  
 in all that tends to promote the happiness of  
 a people and rendering his acquaintance the Republic  
 of North America. In eighty three years we have  
 been a people forming a Nation of the earth. Another  
 ten years 1883 we have lived under the same Consti-  
 tution, enjoyed the same rights, same privileges.  
 Our government has answered the purpose for  
 which it was designed and with a people widely  
 different as ours, it has managed to prosper. During  
 all this period there has been no attempt  
 at rebellion or conspiracy, and never in our  
 country until the present year, has any one  
 person or persons been guilty of treason. The  
 government neither has the overt act nor  
 proof, or conspiracy of treason fixed upon  
 our hero. But it is thought to be guilty of  
 treason, and an impartial Court presided  
 over by the lofty mind and pure soul of John  
 Marshall pronounced him guilty. That was  
 very bad in the year 1804, forgotten almost by  
 the various Administrations and almost unknown  
 to the mass of American people at this length  
 of time, but circumstances have brought its  
 remembrance, and to day old John Brown  
 looked for the last time upon all the beauties  
 and blessings of this world. The sun whose grand  
 he had witnessed, when rays shined him, and  
 who's beams had warmed him, now to brighten  
 him no more, upon the day he gave up his  
 life to satisfy the eternal desires of Virginia  
 justice. He is the first execution of the kind  
 that has ever taken place under our government  
 for treason. Brown committed treason against  
 Virginia, and wanted to revolutionize the  
 State, say they and to erect a government  
 within her borders. Her says he did not  
 join Brown was not a resident of Virginia  
 but a Virginia judge and Virginia jury have

Condemned John Brown and he must suffer  
 such a mockery. Such a farce was never before  
 played in an American Court. What farce  
 could there be in such a trial composed of men  
 whose very passions were aroused, and justice  
 all the while to tear their victims to atoms. The  
 compassing of the jury was a mere unblinded in-  
 formal subterfuge. Any person that believed  
 in the constitution and guilt of the prisoners was  
 qualified. By such a judge and by such a  
 jury and under these circumstances was John  
 Brown convicted. If any person affirms  
 guiltless of the crime of treason that John  
 was old John Brown and when he spent  
 his last hours so full of a better world. The  
 prayers of millions of Christians went with it  
 and the Recording Angel when he looks at the  
 sins of a nation will not miss that sin  
 of old Virginia. Old John Brown has suffered  
 The penalty they had meted out to him  
 but who says he did wrong? Thousands  
 there are who will shed tears over his fate  
 but his epitaph cannot be written. It being  
 not to us but to that posterity that we create  
 as good which lives in our hearts when slavery  
 chains shall never clank. Brown is true  
 but his name will live and his memory be  
 green. When those of his murderers are  
 buried in forgotten oblivion, Mr.

Old Brown you're dead but yet you live  
 Live & growl never die.

Night had spread her sable wings over the  
wilderness horizon, and darkness brooded over  
sleeping world. The Moon had gone to light  
up the oriental regions with her silvery rays,  
and now the stars which often beset the  
firmament, as if alarmed at the wild drag of  
elements had shrunk into invisibility. The wind  
howled and whistled among the houses. The rain  
poured and beat against the weather boards,  
and nothing could possibly have been heard  
above the uproar of the frightful sport of wind  
and rain. All civilized and domesticated  
man supposed to be in their shelters as nothing,  
but groans and sobs were wont to appear  
in such confessions together. The Fatherhood  
his little boys upon his knee, telling them  
of ghosts and goblins, while their eyes  
gazed with wonder and their excited  
imagination brought up strange mythical  
shapes in all their horrible deformity, while  
the drunken holy moaning of the wind and  
pleasant patter of the rain, lent their aid  
to the gloominess of the scene. The boys  
grinned and curtsied in their pious but com-  
edious of the elemental strife. In huge and  
chickens, had long before retired to roost and  
each one with its head under its wing  
passed the time in dreamy forgetfulness  
except when some angry black chestnut  
shook their wooded blades. The Crow  
stood up and cheered her cold dreamy  
of delicious hills of Egypt, cool woods and  
streams while the horse stood upon his stall  
listening to the rain falling on the roof  
and over and over shouting back at some  
grand demonstration of the storming  
in the domain of Rome. The winds died away  
and so their parting sigh was heard.

The lifeless panicles of the lowest treasured  
 of their deposing organ was echoed back  
 from the distant facet. Two strange fantastic  
 looking figures could have been passing  
 their way down one of the principal streets  
 of Kentucky, all the while carrying on a  
 seemingly interesting conversation in a  
 rapid out-busy conglomeration of words and  
 phrases, finally hanging up in front of a large  
 two storied, Carroll looking edifice. I found the  
 main door is a gap, famous for its knowledge  
 of many scenes of joy and love and also some  
 few pictures of unexpected bloodshed and  
 blasted hopes. There the two objects stopped  
 and it was evidently the end of their  
 nocturnal peregrinations. The gate opened  
 one of them took a pocket in each hand  
 the other threw a long dark arm across the  
 top, the two then began to talk in the same  
 falling in torrents which formed a good  
 basis for conversation from which I was  
 convinced that the two were the admirable  
 William. Pomboates, and that accomplished  
 belle, Jeannette Pomboates. Pomboates  
 is a W. Mill. Jeannette. This resembles in a  
 different degree. The imitations shows  
 that need to fall, when the imitations were  
 was above.  
 Jeannette. Is it looks a good deal like  
 the previous saying they used to have  
 Pomboates. Jeannette I had the Central gate.  
 of mounting a flood over.  
 Jeannette. Why, Pelly Pomboates. I'm really your  
 superior in literature and have never seen one  
 of.  
 Pomboates. Well. Jeannette I guess they are not  
 known in your legitimate digressions.  
 Jeannette. My great grand father brother's sister  
 & two daughters were one, one but it was  
 not to be understood.



Parigat's elections

Pomfrets This one did not escape the shark's teeth. Right off danger. It carried our spring line away on its mouth, swimming below and disappeared in white surf - kidnapping a waif of the Gulf of Court Street.

*Armadillo, P. Kelly, Lopez*

Pombastie. It did poisoning, and ruined all  
my Bunkingine & other smoking tobacco.

Hermina. What excursions made her  
Kest. In the Spring house?

1894-1895. The most happy person present that the  
greatest members of our family ever apt to reach.

did and mean both smiles and they all  
celebration but one

I forgot to tell you I thought you smoked too big a cigar.

Forasmuch as I do for the sake of Contrivance, the 17th

Pompey, Dec 20, all our Contrabands folks

Ironically, I thought smoking was heterogeneous  
among the Pombeiros.

Photobacter. It is but my Constantinopolitan brother  
approach said, and all to come by the incense in  
plates if we pushed to any enormous extension.

I am very glad that almost as nervous  
as the little doggie our host had.

1 Bombarded. That is a fearful melody. Very  
Grand Mother said with it.

[illegible]

19. Contrasts. Don't talk about these any theological things. It makes me feel pardon me. I want it passed to vapors. My dear friend mine. I believe you for among four cities.

Genosma. Saw that one day its gentle a local try  
constitution

Contributes the 1 worker a good deal with  
a mechanical pneumatic system

Jennings. I've heard so much about this permanent  
system, what is it?

Bombastes. Well Jennings it's a long term  
development that radiates around the union  
order as well.

Jennings. I thought so. I've read an interesting  
account of hierarchy.

Bombastes. Yes my darling, you're like going to  
college a long time ago's predict by this time  
you are well posted in general obstetrics. I am  
going to send if I don't make an incorrect  
judgment of myself and you. These conversations  
involutions and what I can do. I'll dig  
myself into a million in paper. Oh my  
dear Jennings, you say I'll stand on  
the basis of a prescription, and take  
the internal diseases of the heavenly  
constitutions. And then Bombastes' teeth fill out  
Jennings. Why Bombastes, what kind of a  
breast has discomfited you is it an  
eccentric fit?

Bombastes. No it's a Sarcastic A.C. Accident  
that of late supervenes me.

Jennings. I thought it was a little touch  
of periteneis.

Bombastes. I had that multifarious dispo-  
sition ones, but I guess it's about upland  
at Mrs.

Jennings. How the common rain  
falls, I wonder of. I've Puffs went home with  
signs of pink.

Bombastes. I think so. They both have a  
share of sensibility, but if they  
don't remember their advances to me  
they'll feel the left of some of my  
collected exclamations.

Jennings. I told Jennie of your visit  
with her again and give her a piece  
of my insensibility and expression.

Pyromastes, I bless my beautiful Jerusalem that  
 they are bent on my satisfaction and I  
 thank my God that you was the cause  
 of my sympathetic reversion with R. Anderson  
 Kullback. I don't say this because I like  
 her with greater exhaustibility than I do you  
 but because it demonstrates an impossible  
 conflict between you and her. Cuddeback and  
 I should see him boasting in all the salubrious  
 undisturbably conditions and not feel a high  
 turning of self approach. And Joseph Smith  
 ought to be sent out, violating Salvation, where  
 they could both see each other in all their  
 optimistic transformation

Jerusalem Oh don't go on so it troubles my  
 hypocritical corporation

Pyromastes, etc. etc. my sweet Jerusalem I like  
 you better than anyone else on this  
 oppressed planet

Jerusalem I always thought you had a  
 reputation for me

Pyromastes, he said and I was just thinking  
 as how we might become transfigured to  
 each other

Jerusalem, I like you with great respectability  
 but I'm afraid you're subject to the whitehead  
 fever

Pyromastes Well I think I have got shut  
 of that heathenish corporation

Jerusalem I know Mr. Elsie Mischammy near  
 when I get through monumental philosophy

Pyromastes I guess Mischammy was gentle  
 yet until she slipped off this imperfect little ball  
 What was the nature of her perambulation?

Jerusalem Constantinople

Pyromastes Ah yes in conversation with  
 Constantinople

Jommuna, Oh how I like The Emasculation of your  
 Boreas-familiar breath.  
 Bombastes. Heavenly Jommuna, I like to  
 look subductedly into your Oracular  
 Opticams and see The transcendent emanation  
 of your flowing out to gladden The Autumnal  
 exhalations, which fill The autumnal caverns  
 of my heart, and with Their perpendicular  
 magnificences (in Bombastes teeth fill out your)

Jommuna Constantinople  
 Bombastes, I feel as if I had a revelation  
 in my abominable regions

Jommuna Constantinople

Bombastes, I see a Segundacionian sort  
 of a ureter then, What is it?

Jommuna

Jommuna, O to that plectyzous sac-  
 camental spoon, and his head what  
 he said

Bombastes, Will squeeze or has better  
 bring our conversation to an apex.

Jommuna, I think somewhat in the  
 direction myself

Bombastes, Will then Jommuna, all go  
 my horizontal exhalation and my  
 skeletal squadrons of Argyle dump the  
 great admirably dressed over your head,  
 and fill your decorated chambers, with  
 the contemporaneous maladas of their  
 unimpaired omnipresences, how Jommuna

Jommuna Constantinople

## No Query

To man in general This is a world of dreams  
 although there are always found some disengaged  
 with themselves and disaffected with the  
 world at large. In the Conjectured Man, this is  
 really a pleasant world, where all things both  
 great and small things, have their orbits traced  
 to visit and the end to accomplish for which they  
 were intended, he sees them all flourish till at length  
 in their season fade gradually, then die and pass  
 away and be forgotten, takes lessons from their mortality  
 and recognizes a power which may be the end of all  
 All things fade and decay, it is so with kings  
 with nations and with men, he sees them and  
 acknowledges to be great, who exercise power and  
 influence over men, and hold the confidence  
 of Nations, favored and honored by them has  
 fallen, neglected by contemporaries, all but the name  
 denials the power, humbled of many men, who  
 was never removed out of his own immediate  
 circle. In this all must come sooner or  
 later, the warrior with his lance, the  
 rich man with his gold and the poor man  
 with his poverty, all go down the same  
 long way, this sad does not often present itself  
 to the person just entering the arena of life to be  
 fought on the great drama of action, something  
 high, noble and great fills his ambition with  
 his soul with fantastic pictures of conquest, grand  
 strange dreams take possession of his soul  
 carry him into the far distant future, if he  
 be an ambitious man his distorted vision  
 shows him wealth, power and a high social  
 position awaiting him in the distance, he strives  
 and struggles to obtain it in his way and at  
 last reaches the point he strives so long for, but  
 still not satisfied, as is the case generally  
 for strive on and on, see no comfort, and  
 not the world, and dies ignorant of the

presence of life, wealth is left to his actors to  
 arrange and spend over and finally get out  
 of the world just as they came in. He has  
 seen the ambition of becoming great on efforts  
 of state labor might and struggle to achieve a  
 name and renown. He is up the ladder of fame  
 slowly but surely, yet known in his government  
 by his splendid intellectual achievements, noble  
 character and extensive audience. He is to the  
 words of wisdom and statesmanship as they fall  
 from his lips. He is a powerful and President of  
 and respect his opinions upon national ques-  
 tions the object of his ambition. And takes note  
 by the wayside of wisdom. After gaining all the  
 water he may have reached the highest pinnacle  
 of glory they glory. His mind turns back to the day  
 of his youth. He is out by official cases and  
 the flattery of hypocritical admirers. He is  
 by his own words and testimony. There are no  
 spots of blemish, but come fact before him  
 his occupations. his boyish fancy has created an  
 almost fulfilled but he wishes he were a  
 boy again. In recollection of the happy time  
 of his youth. He would throw himself upon his  
 mind on a thousand different chapters. He  
 in the early hours he spent in watching  
 fleecy clouds as they floated slowly  
 through the heavens and wished he  
 could ride one of them and ride over the  
 world to look down upon the busy world  
 below him, or wish he had wings to fly to  
 the moon and then take a look at the  
 moon and the tree. his imagination told  
 him, could then, or to plant a star out  
 of the heavens and throw it to see the  
 long track of fire it would leave  
 behind it, and finally all  
 wish he was a stage driver in the  
 English estimation the highest honor

of human greatness. Such thoughts as these are  
common in his early youth, in his soul kind  
become fused with the promptings and guidance  
of intuition. The very remembrance of which brings  
to his mind. The glory of many pleasant hours  
spent in blissful of the duties and responsibilities  
that awaited him in life's great battle.

Written in 1895

### The American Army

In reading the exploits of (Robert our friend) Gordon  
in the famous Chancellorsville, in actions of the American  
Army, for many look from one end of the history  
of other armies to the other and in earnest find  
victories and achievements that will compare to  
those gained by the Army of the United States.  
Brought into existence for the year 1798 and  
after enduring hardships and proving unequal  
to the morale of our army, it gained the independence  
of our country later in the war of 1812, when  
the undivided energies of 12,000 men were  
against us. And when they sent the renowned  
and veteran troops of Wellington to Lubbock  
who can read the reports of the battle at  
Bridgewater Chipping and the Orleans  
victories which will last as long as the  
world turns upon its axis, who can read  
them without feeling a small Runkles  
riding on his horse then in the war with  
France it gained victories which the  
history of England's hands can furnish  
no comparison, what are the celebrated battles  
of Agincourt or the Battle of Tewkesbury  
or the Battle of Tewkesbury. And Henry C. News  
which the Battle of Tewkesbury warred  
on triumph! No Nation of the earth can  
bring to a more brilliant series of victories  
than that gained by our army in 1862  
when the flag of our country waved triumphantly

from the blood stained battlements of New  
 York until it was given to war by the  
 arms of the Bulls of the Montezumas. While they  
 are the nation, know great and glorious  
 deeds. Their achievements they always have  
 done. States upon their names. And now they  
 are from the war of independence to the  
 arms of that with Mexico. And not find  
 a single act of perfidy or inhumanity.  
 And while they have endeavored to  
 depose and Clavery upon Nations. The  
 American Army has long at for the maintenance  
 of the Country and the rights of its Citizens  
 November 1855



sprung from the foundation of our government  
 and has since this union has been a firm  
 basis of our nation of the south. The goodness  
 and blessings of American Liberty have been  
 spread far and wide, and when its name has  
 been reached the valleys and reached to  
 the hills of the old world. They caused  
 unthinkingly to any a peaceful heart to  
 wish that the stars of their history had  
 fallen in that poorer land. They were  
 familiar with the sufferings of their gallant  
 spirit who had conquered their independence.  
 They heard the praises of the wisdom of those  
 who framed our Constitution. And when they  
 reflected that there was a home for the  
 oppressed, an asylum for the weak and of the  
 poor of our country upon this broad earth. The  
 of our land was the best and the best. There is  
 American liberty understood abroad at this  
 time and this understood by our fathers  
 the father of bygone days called the people  
 of the west and established largely upon the  
 liberty of Union throughout the length and  
 breadth of the land. The resolutions of the  
 were recalled and denounced as they are now  
 and their spirit welcomed with open arms  
 and sympathetic hearts to the spirit of freedom  
 such by the definition of American Liberty is  
 a portion of our country but in another  
 there is another meaning placed upon it and  
 other consequences follow. In some of these  
 American Liberty is as different from what it is  
 in others as the South and the government of  
 the British Empire is different from the  
 despotism of Russia. When sections  
 of this country are free by the Union is  
 elevated to a point where the people of the  
 west is a nation a nation. What is  
 deemed right and proper in the North

is looked upon as a crime in the South  
 And then whoever expresses an opinion  
 or sentiment antagonistic to Southern legislation  
 pays the penalty of his leniency in a jail  
 or by being banished pays that nation  
 of this Confederation. American Liberty  
 is understood by many to be a myth—a  
 mere sound—also empty gains in a large  
 portion of this Empire. Certain many heads  
 of our sole government. Political demagogues  
 and knowers may discourse upon the evils  
 of the Southern system, in spite of all  
 their dogmatism and declamation, nor are  
 forced to acknowledge that there exists in  
 the South a species of oppression, that  
 has but few parallels in the old world  
 By the evidence to be at the contents of  
 Southern journals and the legislation  
 enactments which drive out and, it  
 is certain class of citizens who work for  
 upon the same soil, under the same sun  
 and breathe the same air with their  
 tyrannical rulers. The press has become an  
 instrument of tyranny and belches forth the  
 scathing rebuffs of the horrors of oppression  
 in the faces of civilized men. Citizens of the  
 other States, from fifteen States of this Union  
 they are driven out to banish their rights  
 their natural rights. The mails are refused  
 their contents and whatever is considered  
 contraband or in other words incendiary  
 is given to the flames. I might mention  
 many instances of personal injury and  
 indignity but will only say that from 1860  
 to 1865 persons of the Northern States  
 were beaten and driven out of the States when  
 charged with treason and nullification and  
 a harbor, and when the advocates of all  
 these evils are plentiful. Freedom is there

indignation. But the friends of some of its people  
 are becoming conscious of the despotism that  
 surrounds them and sooner or later will throw  
 off the yoke that oppresses the conscience and  
 renders the expression of sentiment against an  
 institution a sin. And the historians of our country  
 it may be in other days, will record the fact  
 of America man being ransomed from tyranny, and  
 of America's monuments marking the resting places  
 of those who perished in defense of their rights  
 and may tell of the time when no oppression  
 will be known, when American Liberty will  
 have but one meaning and one exponent anywhere.

He fearlessly sweeps onward  
 When today the warrior stands  
 On the Indian cornfields red  
 With the plow in his hands  
 And the hooting owl of yesterday  
 Is silent and flown  
 He clears up the Nation's ashes  
 His history is written down

# A Memory and a Lady

The time when I first came to school  
 How well do I remember  
 Three April, but the day was cool  
 And stormy all December

I came to learn and fill my mind  
 With store of knowledge rich and rare  
 And accomplishments of every kind  
 To have a goodly share

But soon my mind was off my books  
 The ladies were so bright and fair  
 That hearts and throats and spirits  
 Were brought to me but heavy care

They smiled on me so sweetly too  
 And looked at me so kindly  
 And only she seemed to look for this  
 Would I love her kindly

I tried my best to think and learn  
 But all my efforts were in vain  
 When I go to her now I turn  
 My thoughts round to Linda Jane

How her cheeks have now sparkling eyes  
 Her look of joy and merriment  
 Would have led me down to death  
 For our bright smiles were Linda Jane

Off in the pale moon's golden light -  
 When silver wraps both hills & plain  
 By in the silent hours of night  
 I sigh and think of Linda Jane

At other times we walk together  
And talk about the stars above  
And smile and laugh at one another  
Like angels in the Realm of Love

Off I go at midnight hour  
And when the Moon is on the wane  
Whispering is falling on each finger  
And sing and play for a while dear

Oh, then my happy knees to you  
I'd lay and know you swift and dead  
In waiting longing for each new  
Heart the time for a while dear

The gentle breeze that comes in flings  
Soft whispers from the waving grain  
And, Anticipation cool and falling dews  
All whisper soft of a while dear

His words to me low low and sweet  
Like music, fine melodious strains  
His voice like zephyrs come to light  
The voice of my heart a while dear

Oh dear my song on my head  
My arms round to gather with love  
Oh, dear my song short lips better than  
I still will sing of a while dear

Written in the year 1861

Proposed to be the words of the L.H.P.



His progress was never equalled with enthusiasm  
 than that of Lafayette in 1824. The great sensation  
 was created by the display of his person both in England  
 and even in the American States. His celebrity seemed to  
 have outdone itself. But there was another  
 opportunity in store for the republican and  
 constitutional champions of America. It was  
 announced in the Metropolitan Magazine of the  
 time that His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince  
 of Wales, would visit this nation, and  
 soon our eyes were on the lookout for his arrival.  
 His progress was watched by millions of eyes and  
 in the public mind politics were left to take care of  
 themselves, and many other external events left  
 out. To make room to chronicle the various movements  
 of this spring of the House of Brunswick. The  
 President invited him to visit the United States and  
 this was followed by urgent solicitations of Mayors  
 of Cities, various Towns and one-horse villages. This  
 was all to show the friendly feeling this nation  
 entertained toward the English Government.  
 A great Congress, Prof. Thos. and Const. Convention  
 have been pleasing to the vanity of our people.  
 A government vessel was engaged to transport  
 Albert Edward and his suite of aristocrats  
 from one port to another and portraits of the  
 Duke of Norfolk were taken to be called  
 among the American people to glorify their  
 love and admiration of pomp and pageantry.  
 Every stopping place was thronged with  
 citizens and the quarters of the Royal party  
 frequented by crowds anxious to behold the Prince  
 and when he showed himself (squad by the  
 Duke & St. Edmund) shouts such as Oh President  
 were called forth from his Countrymen, men &  
 up from the heterogeneous multitude for their  
 young specter of Royalty. The ladies did not  
 follow as an American Lady would, but would  
 perform a cantata while young America

with his hands full of Bangor beads & Clay  
 dancards for joy. In Detroit the thing was new  
 and not content with showing that affection  
 for Albert Edward, Queen Victoria loved his whole  
 Royal family by cheering they hung together  
 wheels of his carriage as if to offer themselves  
 as sacrifices to his Royal Highness, later painters  
 and sculptors before the end of the movement  
 this foolish and disgraceful epithet was used  
 many times and will stand as a sad monument  
 of American civilization. There are more than  
 four hundred thousand boys in the United States  
 possessing double the amount of common sense  
 and judgment of Aaron Burr to know all the  
 homage would have been more appropriate  
 military displays, Balls and Robuster was at  
 this time of Old Balls for nation's delight in  
 the this peculiarity of their was known, highly  
 orators Debates, policy was dispensed with but  
 Mayors made little speeches and the other names  
 came with all their false glory, false hypocrisy  
 and deception became the rule.  
 The River was surfeited with dances, con-  
 ducted with a splendor never before witnessed in  
 the annals of our country's history. The  
 Auditor was filled with drunkenness, haughty, self-centred  
 Chivalry, and that greatness of old times was  
 there to add dignity to the scene. The endless  
 Oulango resumed with the ruler of Alder and  
 lace and sent back the echo of many an  
 effeminate quiff and foppish expression  
 The golden jewels glittered in the silvery light  
 while diamonds sparkled on Beauty's brow  
 and displayed their thousand colors in a sunny  
 broad cloth. The dinner commenced and the  
 River laced off with some provisionary lady who  
 to be at home fulfilling his domestic duties and  
 when the quadrille is finished, the ladies on  
 hold a grand pour-wow, the subject of which



in the Queen's dancing. After this dance, is our  
 Albert Edward is to dance a waltz with one of the  
 maidens. The Royal highness looks at the array of  
 beauty before him, evidently at a loss which flower  
 to select, but finally offers his hands to the lovely Helen  
 Langmuir, oblation-master and together they  
 glide into the maze of the dance & with becoming  
 grace and ease the gratification of her less  
 fortunate rivals. The Ball is at an end. The  
 party disperses and Albert Edward departs on  
 the morrow. Amid the good wishes of the  
 guests. The cheers of the galle and the rattle  
 and sighs of the women. Thus ends the reign of  
 Queen Ruler. It seems and then brother and sister  
 have long American good will for anything British.  
 The degradation of our institutions, is their thought  
 of and such foolishness as was just exhibited  
 respects us. but the same seems a action over  
 again when the occasion arises and the per-  
 formances by an old Hunter Hill Soldier. That the  
 people who all become royalists is in danger  
 of becoming a reality.

To Helen

O Helen dear and radiant Maiden  
 Whom I have the flower of Glen  
 Thou art like thee on that bright shore  
 When angels used to part the morn

Aloud Thy heart and soul divine  
 May God eternal goodness show  
 For thee be dressed a sweetest and  
 Than they'st not have ever found

January 1862

## Secession

The American mind has almost always been filled with questions, which enter here or live into the politics of the Country - which which always pass away after passing the ordeal of a political campaign, whether their advocates are victorious or meet with defeat. And after the great stormy period the nation and foreign. The judgment of the nation shows how foolishly abstract and idealistic such questions appear. Their old political commodities are no longer turned. And forgotten. I have another answer and the same seems to you in the question of secession has been brought up and laid aside. And today the all-absorbing topic is secession. This production of American politics, may be described by an eminent statesman, in the silent, books of the night, or rather he can be going pointing to the unoccupied territory of the Union, demanding as a right just and legitimate that its demands were not needed to a firm certainty until before this Republic - and the power of this spirit was present.





Day by day the feeble patient  
 who otherwise acquires and soon terminates  
 existence or leaves him to a speedy recovery  
 are those for which an indefinite ac-  
 cision fly from place to place breathing  
 freedom like their progeny and of these we  
 try to speak particularly.

It is the great Atlantic cholla. This terrible  
colder road confined for many ages to the  
unions of the banks of the Amazon  
about the third cycle of the present it was  
the adjoining continents and islands united  
spread in the great center of commerce  
savage men peculiarly susceptible of culture  
the early metropolis of fashion and commerce  
I need not go far every hundred of  
the habits of the billows of the Atlantic  
at a distance but to ever show it, some  
and after, occupying our own cities and villages  
of our old America and the West India  
cities finally lost itself in the wilderness  
the present, both sea and all ages alike  
above it, the very echo of childhood, the  
echoes of youth, the stately boat of man  
after the hoary look of age became again  
the youth. The sculley snail of India  
and the cold snow of Scandinavia  
could no longer. The skull of the physician  
left it and it sped its way with un-  
derstanding.

great Asiatic Cholera is said to be a  
toxic condition of the blood a septicemia  
Tox. The left side of the heart is com-  
pressed, the pulmonary arteries anastomosing  
in the gall bladder full but clogged,  
Drugs relieve the fluid, the urinary mor-  
bidities are anaesthesia cannot be controlled the  
of 1000 cc of the morbid excretion the  
in 1000 cc of the morbid excretion the

and persons with perfect apathy; diarrhoea and vomiting are at first so mild as not to be noticed by the patient who suspects danger; the pulse becomes frequent, the system excited, the skin of an iron coldness, perspiration and then either rapid convulsions or fatal collapse. Of the cause of this, we are not many times to have been admitted differing widely in many respects. I allude to that the malignant conversation from the bodies of putrefying animals, the vapour of decaying vegetation, the filthiness of certain houses, the agency of its treatment. The first object is to check the effluvia, this is done by means of opiate properly administered and a warm is given in case of convulsions, further, for the stage of collapse nothing can be done with any certainty, except applications to the body and if he is in a state of collapse should be given judiciously. This is a brief sketch of a pestilence, almost terrible to describe it fully would require a volume.

The next distemper of which we shall speak is one which at the present time is well known and justly alarming. This is said to now prevail as an epidemic in this as well as the entire globe. There are five stages of this infection; First Incubation, which is the period of exposure this lasts twelve days, at first there is languor, headache, vomiting, severe pain in the loins, and then comes the fever, little or no appearance on the forehead, the face becomes hectic, four or five days later the face becomes flattened and the skin slackens, the lips off. The entire duration of this is about ten days, and the death occurs in the light of the disease.



are occasional, we have for instance  
 abscesses in the throat, Oedema, infla-  
 tion of joints. But of all others Dropsy  
 is the most ordinary. The diagnosis  
 of this affection from its kindred  
 diseases, and Pleurisy is easy, but its  
 course uncertain. The malignant form  
 is most to be dreaded as recovery from  
 it is the exception. This distemper is  
 contagious and often strikes families  
 one after another striking down the  
 isolation of Leukemia varies as to its char-  
 acter, some mild cases not any preceded,  
 where it is gentle aff. passing dry  
 catarrhs, lig. of anasarca, the  
 pulsations of cold states, ice in the  
 & Resections which are possible to  
 and so much employed in not more  
 or thought of. The specific remedy for  
 this is but are best if properly applied, ga-  
 gles and especially a solution of nitrate  
 of silver put on with a camel hair pen-  
 cil. Anodyne in Pleurisy is a liquid diet  
 best, light broth of various and milk. The  
 ligament form requires more active treat-  
 ment stronger and everything must be  
 to promote action, but in the  
 anasarca, p. 3. History, external sti-  
 mulations of warm salt used with warm  
 (operculum, as in, is, b. dry and sin-  
 and internally. The sequel is sweet  
 ed idiosyncratically. Dropsy is the most  
 frequent word is attached to pericardium  
 for this purpose every method is  
 used.

It is for the first time, and is  
 a description of the  
 first in the  
 published in the



is taken also, and by error, the  
 author lays it before you, expecting  
 word depending and impartial  
 judgment. With a schoolboy composition  
 then it is but the effusion of a few  
 lines, and submitted to you and  
 not scrutiny, while confidence in you  
 is probable over the fact at once.  
 I trust this for as a tribute to the remembrance  
 in which you fill as educators  
 of the most honorable of callings  
 is an expression of regard for many  
 of its kind, as through a long series of  
 years of thankfulness for its instruction  
 and only one appreciative student in  
 of regard to the high personal and  
 intellectual of your own and benefactor  
 of the world.

Presented as a thesis for graduation at  
 Western Maryland College, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1892  
 the city of Philadelphia, Pa.



Acridly great scenes; while the chief  
 lives from the cold marble statues  
 which the cunning hand of art can  
 no farther embellish.

Land of song! of genius and of art!  
 Thy past, thy cherished past is all thine  
 soul! Long! Long! with the appreciative  
 mind turn to thee with the warmest  
 passions of delight!

The skies of radiant Italy?  
 O! they are deeply blue;  
 And nothing save her kindred waves  
 Can smother their sapphire hue.

The songs of limpid Italy?  
 Strike within the heart,  
 Those visions of the olden time,  
 Which do not shrieve her art.

The shrines of holy Italy  
 The earth where heroes trod;  
 Where sainted martyrs glorified,  
 In death the incarnate God.

Where all is bright, and pure and calm.  
 On earth, in air and sea:  
 O Italy! among thy tombs,  
 Hast thou not place for me?

the oration delivered in the Council-chamber  
 hall in February 1872

## Our flag is still there.

Nearly one hundred years ago a patriot army seized the metropolis of other England. Below them lay the beleaguered city, dense with columns of British soldiers whose glittering bayonets and flashing swords seemed to cast defiance on their rusted enemies; while in the harbor majestic ships of war unfolded huge wings of canvas as they swung round their masts, awaiting the return of the midnight tide; and the lion-crowned banner of England and the proudly-pledged emblem of Scotland flurled together their silken folds and cast a winged shadow of union over this scene of beauty and grandeur. Two weeks had that band been assailed there; they were weak in number and unused to war and its tumults some sighed for the peaceful quiet of their native villages, but the eye of Bunker's Fort was upon them and moved their hearts to more daring deeds of heroism. Under a vigorous plan the scene of frequent memorable actions, the store and ships <sup>the ship</sup> were first surrounded and sent its person to the morning air, amidst prolonged cheer and the booming of cannon. Six years passed away and in the interim great changes had been wrought. The American eagle floated over Boston, never depart; while in the southern clime Carolina defended her honor and her flag against the battering balls of British cruisers, the pastoral plain of upper Kentucky beheld amidst burning towns and desolated homes the gorgeous colors of an ancient monarchy succumb to the modest banner of a young republic, and the lofty heights of Yorktown the surrender of the strongest of Britain's armies, and the erection in the western world of a plucky and prosperous commonwealth. Year rolled away, the incessant flow of emigration from the crowded regions beyond the Atlantic

swift like a rushing volcano toward the setting sun.  
(Mountain plain and valley) bloomed, sand,  
sprung and fostered among them, cities in  
beauty, sustaining in the enjoyment of  
healthy abundance a people happier beyond  
the common allotment of Providence to man,  
who cleared the forest, planted the field,  
crowded their domes and pointed their  
spires like their rising hopes to heaven  
When a star was added to the glorious galaxy,  
The Lily flower of France and the cross print-  
ed banner of Spain were overcome and finally  
withdrawn, and the supremacy of the national  
union was acknowledged from ocean to ocean.  
Another war arose, the angry billows of the  
deep were stained again with blood, and  
the blue waves of Lake Erie <sup>reflected</sup> ~~reflected~~ <sup>the star</sup>  
sprinkled banner victorious in the result  
of a well tried battle. The peaceful waters of  
Lake Champlain resounded to the roar of  
artillery; while at New Orleans the morning  
mists rose but to conceal the retreating le-  
gions of aliens, and to waft aloft the repre-  
sentative of universal freedom and justice.  
Years as we again added to the flight of time,  
when in the land of the fan-leaved co-  
coa and thorny cactus, a troop of warriors  
from their pavilions from city, until at last  
they unfolded its glittering star and stripes  
as a battle over the loftiest tower of the  
halls of the Montezuma. Then the smother-  
ing embers of civil strife began to kindle  
hearts were devoted to the general good, and when  
the closing cycle had circled away, the thun-  
der of Carolina's cannon boomed upon the  
coasts of Sumpter; the shores of the Pacific  
sang responsive to those of the Atlantic. The  
flag of the Union waved proudly over a chosen  
land, when the whistling bullets struck

its spreading folds, Shame! O Carolina! Dost thou not blush to sully thy ancient renown by a conduct so disgraceful? Dost not the stinging pang of remorse sting thy already polluted bosom as thy lawmakers, thy Rutledges, thy Sumners, and thy Arrians revive the memory of thy ancient glory. Ah! how degenerated hast thou become and how dreadful will be thy retribution. How could thou set so fearful an example to thy also arising but soon lionized sisterhood? Time has shown the sequel and after so many well-fought fields and trophies won we are once more, a divided and we trust a happy people. A calamity that mourning another of our nation's calamities has passed away and in her last, expiring gasp, a warning voice issues forth bidding us to stand together and oppose a strong arm to the foreign invader; and while we rejoice in present peace, and as those drawn back the soil that hides the people's future; let us hope the country's expression everywhere will be Our flag is still there.

An oration delivered at the public society of the Evangelists in the chapel of Berne Union Institute, Dec 14<sup>th</sup> 1866.

## Troubles of great men.

Human nature in its best estate is full of delusion and fallibility. To the king, peasant, scullion, noble or pauper; the genius, the innocent, mistakes and failures alike befall. Absolute perfection in thought and act is not the portion of created mortals. Troubles of every kind and description mark the career of every human being; that which is good is mixed with evil. The sunshine of prosperity is shaded by the clouds of adversity, and the shout of triumph, coupled with the sob of defeat. No where is this shown more plainly than in the lives of our greatest men. How was it with Edmund when after years of arduity he gave to his nation a new world: was he hailed as chief philosopher and discoverer of his time? His theory based on the strongest foundations recaptured an expanding power of superstition which as life advanced gathered strength rendered futile all further projects, as yet admitted his declining days in sight for the past and sad forebodings for the future. How was it with Luther when almost unaided, with the boldness of a lion he threw off the shackles of that ancient tyranny which had for many ages held a sway tighter than the greatest potentates, chaining in iron fetters the free immortal spirit? when his smugness rough and uncut lacked the refinement necessary to the respect of the polished and enlightened circles of the influential? How was it with Franklin renowned as a statesman, philosopher and the representative of worldly prudence? Taintings of skepticism stained his otherwise lustrous fame fragrant of practical precepts and noble deeds. How was it with Gibbon, discernedly celebrated as the best of historians. One can see looking beneath those

poetic flashes, and glowing flowers of fancy the hidden serpent twining his coils around the strong, glowing side of the Christian religion, crushing from existence the vitality of civilization the only hope and resource of humanity. Instances innumerable might if necessary be mentioned; where the mortal mind, gifted with preeminent wisdom suffers its own celebrity by a few grass roots. A man in the being seems but a conglomeration of good and evil, of upright intentions and evijant actions, of successes and failures checking life's voyage for every channel. But there is one station where happiness unalloyed, peace and truth are tarorished awaits all: the good of every rank, age, and caliber of intellect of which the just alone shall be made partakers.

Read as an essay in the Bachelor Literary Society of Emerson Institute, in June 1876



## Objects of youthful ambition.

The earliest period of human existence is fruitful of manifold and important incidents. Intrinsic interest attaches itself to the minutest event. The slightest trifles, the meanest act is often attended with the most momentous consequences. The first impressions which for good or evil leave indelibly a mark and influence over destiny for time and eternity. It is then that dawning hopes bright visions and joyous prospects present themselves to the forming soul. It is then that habits those ruling agents have their origin gather strength, and at length they exercise a sway that the sternest resolution and force of character cannot disenthral. Youth is the seed time of life and the young therein planted bear blossoms that ornament in the seasons of life, and yield an abundant harvest. The future clad in her impressions will lay before us. Peruse her children's sorrows we cannot. It is now the present moment we should improve, and concert our plans for the grand drama of life. The four topics which have been selected should not fail to arrest the attention of every reflecting person. First is wealth. By this we mean not the wealth of the miser, who stows away his treasures where they bear no fruit, neither himself nor anyone else. Not the wealth of the money-maker who smokes his pipe suppers and only ambition. Not the wealth of the pampered devotee of fashion who wanders in extravagance and luxury in substance, but that which is earned by honest labor and merited reformation. The future is too often viewed as one fairy vision of pleasure. The sober forethought of tomorrow is often lost in the captious delight of today. But the moralities are upon us. How soon we

person's own condition may be now, adversity may claim us as her victims. He, that is young, must soon grow old. Therefore the importance of providing a suitable maintenance for old age, a home we can with satisfaction call our home, earned by purity of purpose and commendable industry. Numerous are the examples of improvidence. The cold charity of the world withholds her scanty pittance. The almshouse, the last resort, the potato field, the final home. Surely, "the wise in heart shall be called prudent."

Public and social duties. Life. Society has a right to exact of us, whatever is beneficial to its progress and general welfare. Each one has a part to do, and among are the obligations resting upon us. Obedience to just and lawful authority lies at the foundation of every good government. Any law however unjust it may be should be obeyed and its enforcement is the best argument for its repeal. The rule is equally applicable to the domestic relation. The social virtues of life are as binding. Man is by nature a social being. He was not intended to live an isolated life aloof from the bustle of the world, wasting time in gloomy seclusion, as did the fathers of a corrupt and still bigoted religion. That employment is for all. A cheerful performance of duty is incumbent on every useful and active member of society. In doing this a thousand various callings present themselves. Each one should if possible pursue that avocation which suits his natural disposition best. The careful and efficient conduct of business however humble its sphere may be meets its own reward.

Honor and fame from our condition rise,  
 'Tis not you put there all the downy lies  
 Irradiation of mind.

The intellect of man is his noblest attribute. What  
 ever man has accomplished? The prodigies of  
 genius, the triumphs of learning, the novelties of lit-  
 erature, science and art, have all been the work  
 of the mind. All else is merely subsiding to it.  
 Compare man with the rest of organic creation. The  
 mineral, vegetable and animal creation are slaves in  
 subjection to his will. All that is beautiful and ad-  
 mirable in nature useful and profitable to man ex-  
 istence is his to possess and enjoy. The noblest of  
 the intellectual powers is reason; and that which  
 chiefly distinguishes man from the lower animals  
 gifted with this faculty he traces in certain regu-  
 larities, certain necessary results and thus ac-  
 quires a great influence on his fate. For in-  
 stance by discerning that a particular kind of conduct  
 is attended with painful consequences he is  
 enabled to avoid that kind of conduct and  
 thereby escapes its result. In its highest forms  
 this faculty causes men to become distin-  
 guished as philosophical inquirers. It also en-  
 ables men to act readily and wisely under  
 critical circumstances.

But of all duties the most important is that of  
 man to his creator. To honor all mankind  
 we a perfect compliance. Life is brief and  
 should be well employed. Then how urgent is  
 it that our life and bearing be such as  
 shall meet divine approbation and fit us for  
 the world.

Delivered as a lecture in the Evangelical  
 Literary Society of Jerusalem Institute. Feb  
 1876.

## My Maryland.

The morning sun of the 17<sup>th</sup> Sept 1862 rose brilliantly on the wooded hills of the Potomac. The slanting rays piercing the mellow mazes of an autumn dawn started the feathered songster from her sheltered nest, and gave a rippling tint to the luscious clusters of apple and peach fruiting deeply the thrifty orchard tree. Through the broad valley a silvery creek meandered to the mighty river. Fields of corn bowed their bearded heads to the gentle breeze and the insect on the wing whistled the soft air vocal with its warbled hum. The quiet village seemed to repose in all the security of peace: while nature was lavish of her bounteous gifts to the lovely land scape. But today mighty deeds are to be enacted. Massive batteries of gloomy cannon crown the forest-clad heights and iron-told ranks of glittering bayonets grow up to and fro like the singular billow of the Euxinean sea. On one is the rebel army almost entire, flushed with success from the fatal fields of Harper's Ferry, Fort Mifflin, entrenched, awaiting an attack, commanded by their best General Robert E. Lee, and under him Hood Stuart and Stone with Jackson occupied the north bank of the riverlet. In front of them lay the Washington road, a field full of growing corn, an open space recently plowed and a belt of woodland. This was all that separated them from the Federal army. This one division commanded by Hooker and under Stoneman, Franklin and Mansfield, brave and valiant as himself a body of men patriotic and fearless in spirit whom we could

reverses did not discourage. The battle began in earnest. Hooker led his troops to the edge of the cornfield, hurled them against the intrepid soldiers of Hood; the superiority of our numbers compelled them to retire for a moment but Breade coming forward drove the enemy out of the field into the woods. Reinforcements now swelled the cold ranks and terrible volleys and charges sent men from the road and field. "Fire one gun but brigade instantly" said Hooker to Fort Sedgwick and again was the foe driven from the field, but this noble commander Richardson fell mortally wounded. The next moment was Hooker himself severely injured, and soon was taken command. But now the enemy is heavily reinforced from Harpers Ferry and with desperate Dragoon forces from the fatal cornfield; but then Franklin with his fresh corps rushed up and cheering swept through the woods, and expelled the rebels finally from that cornfield, drenched and crimsoned with the precious blood of Kawachitto and New York. In the meantime at the center and on the left the conflict raged fiercely. Gen. French of Sumner's command advanced and held an important position. On the right Richardson moved forward to gain the heights in front, and while directing the artillery lost his noble and valuable life. At the next moment Burnside came on and gained the coveted prize, and held it against all efforts to retake it. But the evening sun now sunk beneath the western ridges; twilight faded and stars appeared in the evening sky; thus closing the bloodiest day America ever beheld. This was a battle sanguinary in its action, adroit in its varied movements, decisive in its result, but most women-

town in its consequences. The broader triumph  
 of progress was suddenly arrested and he returned  
 hastily to the sheltered environs of his own capital.  
 It awoke again the flagging energies of the govern-  
 ment and at once all hitherto to the border  
 states to follow the pernicious example of her  
 so arrogant sister above there was a great reaction.  
 The latent feeling of patriotism warmed over the  
 faltering heart, memories of the past, recourses of the  
 shade of Camotson, revived pure and holy recollections  
 of former times. The last temptation to se-  
 cession perished without notice from a people  
 who had tested the secrets of a law-governed re-  
 public and resolved to live and die under the  
 folds of her dear old flag.

"No queenly state you shall not go:  
 Maryland. No Maryland.  
 And thou repelled the exponent for  
 stretched forth thy hand and struck the blow  
 And be thine echoing answer, No  
 Maryland. No Maryland.

Spoken as an oration in the Extension of  
 every Society of Vermillion Institute, Aug. 1878

## New year.

Once again comes merry Christmas;  
 Once again comes happy New year  
 With loud merry blustering winds,  
 Follows hand and cold autumn;  
 Warm and rainy was December  
 With its mud and skies so cloudy;  
 Then comes angry January;  
 With its snowy doubt, foggy roadways,  
 With its dark and leafless forests  
 With its frown and baric overclouds,  
 With its chill and biting North wind.  
 Like the ancient slinging stones  
 Of old Luck and Rhinoceros;  
 With its soft and melting snowflakes  
 With its bearded ponds and streams  
 With its all created nature,  
 All the lacrimous lonely landscape  
 With its deathlike path and swanlike  
 This the year as proud and famous  
 Of our nation and our hundred  
 Years now so fair and cheerful  
 Full of hope, of joy, and promise  
 Long ago when stands our village  
 Below the oak tree ground and lofty,  
 Even the ash and the wild cherry,  
 With its blossoms white and bedies,  
 Near the coalmin, poplar, maple  
 With its green leaves blossoming, quaking  
 Blombed the wild rose in the valley,  
 In the water rose the lilies  
 While the wild deer ran and bounded,  
 Even the grassy slope and thicket,  
 Alighted his throat at post and booklet,  
 Then away amidst the wildwood;  
 Even the f. d. bird sang and warbled,  
 All day long up in the branches

Here within the mossy dingle,  
 Laid the valiant Indian chieftain.  
 In his rude and canvas-roofed cabin,  
 Swelt he bravely and contented.  
 In his heart there was no sorrow  
 Little thought he of the snows  
 Only of the present moment,  
 None was all the world afforded.  
 Of the glorious morning dawn with  
 With his pointed bow and arrow,  
 Through the woods alone he wandered,  
 To discover beaver vally,  
 To find out the grouse and pheasant,  
 And at eve with home returning,  
 Laden with his well-earned store,  
 At the doorway of his wigwam,  
 Call the young and aged together,  
 Talk of his old traditions,  
 Which the Indian tongue could tell.  
 And as day faded into evening,  
 At the passing hour of twilight,  
 Lay with slight so sweet the nation  
 Chief and warrior strangely mingled  
 In the wanton laughter and  
 Shill and clear resound the note,  
 Through the inter-visible forest,  
 To the dimming sound and note  
 Of the gourd and drum of beaver.  
 Until the silent hour of midnight,  
 When he laid him down to sleep,  
 Of the manifold of the snows  
 Chief never, never dreaming  
 Of the many mighty changes  
 That would happen in the future,  
 Long before he was laid down.  
 He lay all by his lonely region,  
 Loved by him and all his people,  
 Yet and his own name  
 Far away, he was to be



What the sun-bated paleface,  
 From the shining shores afar off,  
 Would come on and fall the lioness,  
 Through the fields and reap the harvest,  
 Shake the roads and build the house,  
 Point their spires and plant their  
 And his tribe and people various  
 Like the constellations of the winter,  
 Apath the flaring arcs of summer,  
 So it is and always has been,  
 Through the long and dreary ages,  
 What wherever man doth settle,  
 He doth rise and hold and cease,  
 His will all things he and sees.

Read as you go at the Reading Lib-  
 ary Society. Jan. 11th.

There is one word of the English lan-  
 guage which above all others is of awful  
 significance. That word is death. At its  
 mention how often does the light of  
 heaven's sun, to the shadows of sor-  
 row, the cold blood flow from the cheek  
 of the heart, and the voice of gaiety fall  
 the accents of sorrow.  
 But of all mortal men the stern  
 inevitable decree, the certain fiat  
 of all created nature, it is the very pro-  
 perty of solitariness.  
 When stars of spring look down the soft  
 and of summer's changes to the moun-  
 tains of autumn, the sober flake of op-  
 tism from proper seasons, but when  
 death comes?  
 But the word at the banquet joyful and  
 and so inordinant with aim-  
 ing and place, very common in

wisdom, rhetoric and hilarity, the deadly life  
by the field, so the peaceful fields?

Does childhood cheer life is among the same,  
a youth with its fading dreams and dawn  
its hopes, or the practical realities of manhood  
its gray purchase and immortality from  
this earthly tenor?

That lot is written, that by sin came death  
and that death is its wage; this is the divine  
precept omnipotent and enduring through  
all coming time, the grand finale of earth's  
achievement, the end of all vitality.

### The journey of life

Childhood, parents and friends; so much  
you this afternoon with the warmest expression  
of delight. The intercourse of friend with friend  
is always pleasant; the very cheek of childhood,  
the sparkling eye of youth, the steady brow of  
life, meridian, and the sorrow look of age.

Here are many so sweet and little, but their  
innocence of the heart to know who ruleth night  
and day, and while some sweetly sleep on the  
air, after praise to him who doth all the  
world.

"Vita est scintilla" is a Latin proverb and  
paraphrase of measuring. The period of infancy  
passes away, full of childish joys and fears.  
Childhood is all but a joyful dance, to  
sports of the meadow and forest, visions of  
that, is fair and beautiful. But it is written.  
The harvest is passing the summer as it  
ends. Mature years draw on. The expansion  
of mind developed in its growing to  
obscure, gladness of the present, buoyant hope  
of the future, dreamy vistas of the world.  
His own youth is now a day. The various  
impressions of education and religion

are the most binding and leave indelibly  
a mark both for time and eternity that  
will justify in life and hereafter. The labor of  
the day, the watch of the night demand  
our attention. Therefore the period of your  
life, for the harvest is passing, the sower  
will sow.

Thou art in the heat of youthful blood.  
Remember your death too.  
Thou soon the months come hastening  
When ye shall say "my joy are gone"

But middle age is the period to which  
all others are subordinate. It is then that the  
human mind, nourished by industry,  
enriched by cultivation, and aided by  
experience, acquires those habits of thought,  
sobriety of judgment, solidity of reason-  
ing; the accidental faculties develop into  
a more universal aspect. The possibilities  
then are great. The impetuosity  
of feeling, the passion of temper and vio-  
lence excuse. Every action should be govern-  
ed by principle and the like the daily  
rule of our conduct.

Life decline of life is full of interest.  
It is then that the heart begins to  
reflect and desire the celestial  
home with silent longings for a better land.  
How sweet then would be the consolation  
of religion. Infancy, youth, maturity decline  
one after another pass away. How swift is  
the progress of space, with the sun and stars  
intermingled. It is now the present  
moment that is important. Therefore  
let us make the most of it so we may  
be forgiven for the harvest is passing  
the sower will sow.

Scattered stars in the sky of life.

The dawn of new existence is full of hope and anticipation. All is radiant of present joy, of coming pleasure, of brilliant visions of a gilded future. All is radiant of happiness, and as the swift grows the onward tracing infant into childhood; childhood into youth, and youth into maturity, the ideal, the splendid, brighter vistas are unfolded, and the imagination reaps in the fair realms of romance; but this is transient; the gorgeous colors fade into those of a somber aspect; the stern reality of life comes on; with its light and shadow, rays of comfort and clouds of sorrow, thoughts intermingled with pain, the pageant of honors, endeavor and fraternal duty, its besetting and cheerless story. To pause and regret is useless now we cannot change the past: therefore let us profit by its experience, and it often teaches a fitting lesson.

the grief that has brought so soon  
This sober age of manhood on:

At idly might I weep at noon

At idly night, I sleep at noon

So. This journey so rich & full. At night

See This journey so arduous, so mysterious, so momentous of consequences there are a few topics deserving notice.

The first of these is science. The entire domain of nature is replete with objects of contemplation. The boundless ocean, the rolling river, the smiling valley, the mountain with the glowing sun, the twinkling stars and wandering planets. Dotting with interesting and beautiful flora, fragrant flowers and climbing vines.

Geology with its strata of diverse rock glittering original and sparkling shells, the pastoral kingdom, the specimens of utility and ornament, music with melting strains of melody soothing and coloring the recessed spirit. But we forbear the examples too numerous. All that charms the eye and soars the heart, all that refreshes, and all that is elegant, one vast panorama, to rivet the attention of the inquiring intellect, which ennobles and strengthens adorns the great author.

Our next topic is Art. Here we see in rich profusion the noblest fruits of genius. The graceful lion, the pernice ibis, the eagle shape carved from stone. We admire the adroitness of the architect who plans and adorns the imposing structure, the cunning hand of the sculptor hewn from the cold marble the expressive statue, the canvas the lovely picture, the delicate touch of the crayon blending together many hues - a taste refined and polished. And in regard to applied science, the surgical instruments, the inventions of a practical character which so distinguish the present century; the telegraph, the railroad, the steamer, the improvements in the mechanical and the agricultural world mark this as an age of progression. The slow labored customs of former times are passing away, and by means of the press knowledge is diffused so widely that the poor man that citizen may as it were drink up of the perennial fountain. Truly a splendid triumph of human skill excites surprise about adoration! We come next to our third theme which

is distinctive. So then I would ask next to religion: a stronger defense of youth-  
 full originality. When time hangs heavy  
 and the hour become lonely, when evil  
 thoughts and corrupt comparisons pervade,  
 the abode of idleness and dissipation the  
 printed page affords a place profitable  
 and refining in its influence. There  
 is a range of a cultivated literary judgment  
 is important as one crulls gems of in-  
 struction from ancient and modern times.  
 The Latin classics, especially. Authors edi-  
 tion, as there there the stained is puri-  
 fied, the elevated retained. The finished  
 odes and satires of Horace; Tully's oris  
 and Virgil's lay; Livy's pictured page, the  
 brief, concise aphorisms of Tacitus; the gra-  
 ve diction of Gallus. We will pass the  
 earlier English the revery and sea of Spenser  
 leaving the dramas of the bard of Shro-  
 the lofty flights of Milton; the matchless  
 style of Samuel Johnson and Macaulay, the  
 eloquence of Burke, Chatham and Sheridan.  
 The sad and gifted poetess of Paradise of us  
 our. How finely speaks did more  
 than all others to restore the standard  
 of literary excellence degenerated in  
 hardness and depravity. How too is  
 the American bias; Bryant Long-  
 fellow, and Whittier; Paul, Bryant and  
 Loring; also Clay, Webster and Sumner.  
 But why multiply names, or seek in  
 small novels for heroic deed, inspired  
 ideas or flaming words; when one volume  
 the Bible controls them — the oldest, the  
 best known — the one infallible.

Our next privilege is social,  
 let our Christian associate a pure and  
 dignified behavior. They cannot in

where mind is brought into contact with mind is solitary and brief. The social converse of comrades, the kind word, the merry laugh, the sage counsel of experience forms both pleasant and rational enjoyment. The union of hearts and the union of hands, the fellowship of friend with friend establishes the great bond of mutual advancement. Kindly creates interest, interest an obliging disposition, and such a disposition produces regard which matures into continued action. Therefore render your life and actions worthy the respect of the good and wise, then will be your ready companions who will aid you by their advice, share your hopes and joys, and lighten the burdens of your sorrow; who should prosperify waft you aloft above the rest of mankind, will look you in whatever you desire: or should adversity cast you like many others down, down into the common mass of humanity, these same firm friends will sustain and assist your struggling bark.

Hast thou a friend?—thou hast indeed.

Rich and large supply;

Thine to test in time of need;

Well managed till you die.

Science may have her attractions, but her wonders: flattering her allusions, and society her charms; but a solid basis, a noble theme all. Life is full of solitude; inconstant both of joy and sorrow, and solicitude, anxious solicitude, and harassing care.

The heart was made too sensitive,  
Life's daily pain to fear;

So beat in music—but it beats,

Thro' with a deep despair.

The human mind satiated with the

joy of sense and time turns married to  
 seek repose in a fortress of a more solid  
 nature. The office of religion is to furnish  
 such a refuge and that of a Christian char-  
 acter is the purest and only condoning of  
 all the effort for wealth or fame, laudable  
 or culpable actions, brilliant expectations,  
 hopes and forgotten resolutions these in  
 but one great aim - one purpose of life, the  
 preparation for the hidden future. Let the  
 intellect of earth receive due attention, let  
 duty of man to man, and to the God of  
 Creator meet with a just compliance, and  
 then will the moral actor be therewith  
 out of an evil habit.

His sufferings ended with the day;  
 Yet bled he at its close;  
 And breathed the long long night away  
 In statue-like repose!

And when the snow in all its state,  
 Illumed the eastern skies;  
 He passed through gloomy morning,  
 He walked in Paradise.

Delivered as a lecture at the celebration  
 of the Emancipation and Emancipation societies of the  
 million in 1848. Apr 4<sup>th</sup> 1848.

8 Of the same and better - he speaks  
 from the arena as well as the academy, the  
 great and flourished under the King, the  
 son of a Louis XIV. and withered out of  
 it under the wild liberty of a V  
 republic.



## Address of Prof. Stille.

The student of history is apt to discover that the longevity of institutions like that of a national legislature depends first of all on their inherent vitality, the perfection of its structure and regularity and freedom of their action, and then upon the external circumstances to which they stand related. Whichever nation or institution develops its natural power, by a diligent cultivation of whatever will promote their growth tends to become strong and independent. It is not so much the form or the acts of its government that develops the resources of a nation or an institution. There have been tyrannic democracies and liberal monarchies; wisdom has spoken from the agora as well as the academy; it has flourished under the tyranny of a Louis XIV and perished under the brutal tyranny of a French republic. These extreme cases illustrate what common observation demonstrates, that as regards at least the nations of Europe and their descendants in America progress and safety have on the whole, been secured by the very system, which is employed in the most perfect mechanical contrivances, a system in which springs and weights, power and resistance mutually restrict the action of one another. And what is true of mechanics and politics is equally true in every other sphere of human life. It rushes speedily into ruin just as certainly as, on the other hand, despotism paralyzes action. In certain countries of Europe in which the institutions of science and learning have continued alive but little evidence of life either in action or in fruit it is easy to trace there an intellectual stagnation, to political and

ecclesiastical tyranny, and it is equally plain that in the great nations and especially in our own, an infinite amount of talent and labor is frittered away, and its results are shaken off like worthless fruit. Science is often dwarfed in its growth for want of nurture and protection; often seen to have existed for no sufficient and simply because it lacked the hand to support and guide it as well as to guard it from outward danger. In whatever institution the forces which move it are duly coordinated and balanced, the most perfect results are obtained; whenever they are wanting, the results are apt to be inefficient in Council, want of unity of action, immaturity of production, and an ephemeral existence. It has been admirably said that "the secret of free movement in the universe is equilibrium." Every normal act in the physical and vital domain, and not less in the moral world, is the result of a balance power. The planets revolve around the sun in virtue of the counterpoise of gravity and the centrifugal force; life is ~~what~~ <sup>what</sup> ~~impressed~~ <sup>impressed</sup> it is the law of the forces which resist death; the social system is the equilibrium between barbarism and civilization. Just as certainly as there is the most perfect system of labor, the wisest administration of public affairs, the most efficient method of education - not that which is intrinsically the best, but that which is in most perfect harmony with the condition of the people where it is introduced. The journey of life is made by those and whoever had failed to make it might have failed to journey. In every department of the human world haste appears to be the rule (H) and hurrying towards a goal, too often without regard

If the means employed in reaching it  
 everywhere are also making haste to  
 get rich, and they struggle on through top  
 and hind and dark ways and story pas-  
 ses (and if they do not perish by the way, per-  
 haps embrace their golden idol. Or perhaps  
 they are ambitious of social, professional or  
 political distinction without qualifications  
 fit them for it, or the picture that deceives it  
 and they will stoop to anything that is true  
 and better honor, or even self-respect to  
 obtain places for which they are unfit, and  
 would be unworthy to fill. I am no eu-  
 logist of the good old Times because they are  
 old, but because in many things they were  
 good, and in none so far from it as  
 laying upon the evergreen law of nature,  
 that all permanent things are slow in  
 reaching maturity, and that all rapid  
 organic developments are feeble and  
 short-lived in proportion to the rapid-  
 ity of their growth. Strength in a complex  
 structure depends upon the strength of its  
 component parts, and if these are weak and  
 loosely put together, the building, the mon-  
 ument, the plant, the animal or the mind  
 will be proportionally feeble, and liable to  
 destruction under the first strain or storm.  
 It never has been and never will be that  
 a mind hastily stuffed and overladen  
 with knowledge will profit by it to grow in  
 stature and strength. If it is not crush-  
 ed at once into imbecility it may  
 perhaps flash into a precocious brilliancy,  
 which will be followed by an endless night  
 of starry mediocrity. Every profession or  
 pursuit in which a man has long-trained  
 not only learns to impress upon the mind  
 but more or less moulds it in a peculiar form.

The more exclusively it is cultivated, the more  
 easily does its power become. So generally is  
 this truth recognized, that a scholar or scholar will  
 often be able to decide upon the occupation of a  
 man from his bearing in society, and the man  
 now distinguished from the matter of his  
 conversation. The dogmatic style of the theo-  
 logical looking clergy; to an infallible au-  
 thority; the clear, well arranged ideas of the ju-  
 rist, who also is governed by authority, founded  
 perhaps in nature, but artificial in form;  
 the mathematician shut in by a still narrow-  
 er field hedged by abstract ideas; the study  
 of all these when exclusively pursued tends to  
 narrow the mind and dry the heart. Even the  
 pure chemist, dealing only with the physical  
 relations of atoms, their attractions, repulsions,  
 combinations; and decompositions, regard, as  
 the highest expression of his science an algebra  
 in theorem abstract and lifeless. There is no hu-  
 man side to his science, and therefore, he  
 sees it may enlighten the understanding,  
 it leaves the moral sentiments uncultivated.  
 But the charm of mechanical studies is that  
 their tendency is the very opposite to this.  
 They include the most variable and dissimilar  
 elements, stretching from the material limits  
 of the field of knowledge; for the physician  
 has to deal with the living body and immor-  
 tal soul, with the physical heart and the  
 moral heart. Of this vast range there is  
 hardly a science which he may not insert into  
 the service of humanity; hardly an art which  
 he may not make subservient to the health  
 and happiness of mankind; hardly a branch  
 of knowledge which he may not compel to be his  
 champion in the prevention or cure of disease.  
 He cannot constantly watch the reactions of  
 soul and body, and he alone is able to, without any

impelled to study the great questions that  
 lie at the foundation of human belief.  
 He cannot witness the amazing uniformity  
 in the relations of cause and effect without  
 embracing the fundamental ideas of  
 all legislation, human and divine.  
 With the mathematician he can calculate  
 the forces which nature exhibits as a living  
 machine, and with the chemist study  
 the generation of those forces the conversion  
 of dead matter into living tissue. This  
 and really more is the tendency of Medical  
 to do; it is implicitly involved in them  
 and of no other can the same be said.  
 If the physician often fails to attain the height  
 which these statements imply, the fault, be-  
 lieve me, is in the crew of the most gifted and zealous is  
 in his finite powers, the shortness of life,  
 and the thousand busy cares which harass  
 his career. But none the less he has a field  
 to explore incomparably wider and more  
 quiet and interesting than lies before any  
 other searcher after knowledge, and so far as  
 he can become acquainted with it will find  
 his own happiness increase and his power  
 of doing good. It need not be conceiv-  
 ed that this knowledge is inexact in pro-  
 portion to its vastness. Medical science  
 posess no creed contained in a few senten-  
 ces, nor strictly defined sentences like law,  
 nor a short list of axioms and postulates  
 like mathematics. Such philosophical con-  
 ceptions cannot be used in describing the  
 phenomena of organic nature. Like mari-  
 fections, or indeed, hedged in by extreme  
 limits which cannot be transgressed. Not-  
 withstanding peculiarity of living things is the com-  
 monness of individuality since no two  
 men with their blood or flow of action

or organs or the functions; whether mental or  
 is physical, or the diseases which derange these or-  
 gans or functions are ever identical with one  
 another. It is this sameness, this unity, that  
 imparts to organized nature its highest charm.  
 We admire and love it instinctively, while some-  
 times of form and condition affect us with even-  
 ness, like monotony of sound. It almost seems  
 as if this passion to uniformly, were implanted  
 in us for the very purpose of stimulating us to  
 search and learn forever, that we might stretch  
 forward to grasp all the knowledge in the world  
 to come. The contemplation of nature discloses  
 no such monotony; it does not exist in mat-  
 inure, which occupies so large a portion of  
 her realm. The physician may glean knowl-  
 edge from every field. He discerns health or sick-  
 ness in the sunshine and the shade; in  
 the winds that breathe pestilence or that come  
 with healing under their wings. It is he that  
 tells us which are the waters that restore the  
 sick, and that which distil poisons on the  
 he that distinguishes the wholesome from the  
 noxious plant; that discovers the virtues  
 that lie hidden in the mineral, and ex-  
 tracts from it and from organic products  
 the weapons with which he conquers suf-  
 fering and triumphs over death. It is the  
 physician whose inquiries pierce towards  
 the secrets of the animal structure, even  
 when it lies lifeless before him, putting to  
 shame the utmost ingenuity of human  
 mechanism; it is he who displays it in ac-  
 tion at every step and in every act of life,  
 performing miracles, converting bread and wa-  
 ter into flesh and blood and making of the  
 air and breath a consuming fire; it is he that  
 by the skill that science gives him renders  
 safe the most perilous voyage of the infant

To the light of day, and guards the tender  
 stranger from the earliest dangers of life.  
 And what must I say of the almost infinite  
 field which is the province of medicine and  
 surgery? of the science of disease as it reveals  
 itself in the changes of structure and function?  
 which treats of the scrook and Ragozio disease  
 leaves behind it, and which renders intelli-  
 gible the cause of the catastrophe? of the soul  
 of the suffering organs which, though inatten-  
 uate, are none the less significant to the  
 skilful ear? of the visible deformities, distorting  
 displacements, and mutilations which, as well  
 as disease, mar the symmetry and hinder the use  
 of the body? Or shall I speak of the physician  
 no longer a pathologist, but as a man, whose  
 moral (not less than his intellectual nature,  
 must be exercised in his calling? What are  
 his powers and what are imperious instruments but  
 among material agents, essential perhaps to the  
 cure of the sick; but what is their power, when  
 used alone, compared with that the display when  
 signified and potentialized by the spirit of human-  
 ity guiding a keen insight into the secret  
 phases of the heart? Hope is often no less enli-  
 gering than the most stimulating elixir;  
 sympathy no less soothing than the finest an-  
 odyne; counsel no less strengthening than the  
 most powerful tonic; and often nature sustains  
 and cheered by the moral influences, triumphs  
 over obstacles, which no mere medicinal agents  
 would have enabled her to surmount. If there-  
 fore, anything the physician need lack  
 to realize all the conceptions of their under-  
 standing, and to satisfy all the yearnings  
 of his heart? Surely, nothing. If therefore before  
 everyone who is preparing for the life of a phy-  
 sician to be, every step of his progress, his  
 and a field of knowledge he had undertaken

To explore, how rich and varied are its  
 products, and how exalted is the mission  
 to which he is destined. To form a right appre-  
 hension of the relations of science and art in  
 medicine depends in a great measure the  
 fruitfulness of professional studies and  
 the solid career of the practitioner.  
 To one who is not content with simple  
 observation of facts, but seeks to learn  
 their causes and mutual relations, it  
 seems at first a dark problem how science  
 and art shall be made to harmonize with  
 one another. He knows that perfection in  
 the one should correspond with perfection  
 in the other, since both are essentially  
 but different modes of the same truth; that  
 science should be prepared to explain the  
 phenomena produced or observed by art and  
 that art, in like manner, should become  
 competent to reduce into practice all the conclu-  
 sions of science. It would, indeed, if sci-  
 entific law were absolute, and if the  
 power of art execute were perfect, that  
 science, in the abstract deals only with  
 abstract ideas, and its laws are absolute  
 only so long as they relate to such ideas.  
 The substances form bulk and other qualities,  
 bodies in science and abstract notions, not  
 concrete facts. The genus or species of the  
 naturalist has no precise limitation in  
 nature; nor has any simple substance,  
 so called, nor any compound body, the pre-  
 cise constitution in science it is assumed  
 to possess. Thus in every statement or  
 argument into which such elements  
 enter allowance must be made for de-  
 parture from the theoretical idea. It  
 (These statements suffice to illustrate the  
 general proposition that every scientific law



is at best but a science of approximation, that absolute truth for it is impossible, and therefore, that the art which corresponds to such science must possess not only, its own inherent imperfections, but those also which belong to the science which illustrates and explains it.

But even in the exact physical sciences laws are never absolute, how infinitely less so must be those which govern living beings even in their physical relation and conditions to say nothing of those which regulate their moral and mental condition. The laws of this domain readily elude our intellectual grasp; its problems cannot be precisely defined; within it we are compelled to accept conclusions which cannot be explained, and yet under the guidance of experience more than under the control of law. So far as medicine is really a science it does not solicit but commands our belief. It does not permit us to hold opinions about the constitution of the body, nor about the mechanical elements of the various functions, either in health or disease. On the other hand it leaves us free to adopt whatever judgment reason dictates regarding the cause of disease. In this department absolute demonstration is impossible, since the physical events in disease are being perpetually modified by a thousand influences which act through the words of the sick. And just as we have represented science as commanding assent, so must we speak of faith as soliciting belief. And yet, as the sun shone in the fable caught the traveller of this cloak which the storm could not steal from him, so faith often exorcises the demon of disease which science had been vainly endeavoring to cast out.

To determine the limits which should separate science and art is perhaps impossible, since the one grows out of the other, science is the product of art as the crystal is formed in the liquid that holds its substance in solution. Every physician however how humble his attainments, performs a scientific act whenever he compares together the facts of his experience, and he who by generalizing a multitude lays the foundation of a system really does no more. In this process what shall we where art ends and science begins? In truth it is only a question of degree. In the wards of an hospital where the instruction is confined to the elucidation of individual cases, it is just as scientific as in the didactic lectures, in which the attempt is made to present, in a single view the results of innumerable cases of the same kind in every civilized country, and at every epoch of medical history. Yet we regard clinical medicine as illustrating and didactic medicine as representing science. What figure, think you, would the hospital professor make who should come before you with a patient, and be unable to determine with what disease the patient was suffering, the organ affected by it, the nature of their functions, the nature, why some functions rather than some other were disturbed, how these various elements affect the issue of the attack what that issue will probably be, and finally what means should be taken to render it favorable? you might be unconvinced that the imperfection of his teaching was owing to his ignorance of medical science, but you would feel very sure that it was imperfect and unsatisfactory. Or perhaps you would know that he had not brought to flight of scientific generalization, to bear upon the obscurity of the case, and you would have

To the instruction you had gained in the didactic lectures upon the same subject, and in which, of these relations of the disease, were formerly considered, illustrated or explained, in other words you would endeavor to learn the science of the subject. Having mastered this you would feel that whether the first example you encountered of that particular disease was more or less like the one submitted by your teachers, you would be able to recognize its nature, anticipate its course, and confidently anticipate its treatment, you would also feel that science lifted you upon a high throne which you could survey the whole pathological field, and gain clear and accurate ideas unobscured by details, and the special circumstances of the individual case.

Scientific men, then, are really practical in a repaided. To be thoroughly practical in its best sense is to be most truly scientific; to be most highly scientific is to be most practically practical. But, you will say, scientific men are seldom practical and practical are not usually trained to scientific methods, to which I answer the greatest men are both at once; men of a somewhat lower rank are able to embrace the abstract elements of the science only, feeling repelled by the often wearisome detail of observation; in a lower stratum still are they who concern themselves about details alone, and work out from these more or less empirical rules which serve them instead of principles; while the humblest grade of all consists of men but little apt to generalize or reason, and whose chief aim is to learn from ready compounds what is good in this or the other disease. The history of medicine is marked by successive periods in which empirical & scientific have in turn

prepared, and a study of them both moral and  
 impartial inquiry that neither can be  
 relied upon exclusively to establish principles  
 or to found a method of practice. Of the <sup>last</sup> <sup>two</sup> <sup>principles</sup>  
 the first is unquestionably the most faithful  
 in lasting results; and the successive rise  
 and fall of systems opposed to one another  
 proves that a trust in them as an end, and not  
 as a means, is delusive. Now a delusion in  
 regard to an analogized, is attributed to  
 the famous Aristotle, who for so long  
 a time controlled the political condition  
 and relations of European states. He is repor-  
 ted to have said I believe that the science of  
 government might be reduced to principles  
 as certain as those of Chemistry if men instead  
 of theorizing would only take the trouble to find  
 the uniform results of similar combinations  
 of circumstances. But precisely similar com-  
 binations of circumstances is the political  
 as well as the medical world, and men repro-  
 duced, and hence the successive results of obser-  
 vation are never identical, and the laws  
 which they are used to construct can never  
 be applied without modification to individual  
 cases. To what extent they must be modified  
 depends upon the individual who applies  
 them. His natural genius and acquired skill  
 may make all the difference between their  
 success and failure as in art and in science.  
 The same method may produce brilliant results  
 or altogether fail, according to the skill which  
 directs its application. This skill belongs to  
 the individual, & cannot communicate it to  
 others, and when he dies it perishes. In this view  
 of the subject the influence of the analysis of  
 whether teaching orally or by example merely con-  
 fers no advantage, and therefore it is  
 highly important to be shown as a

beginning to the end of his pupilage be so educated as to acquire a proper method as well as a habit of research, and so be enabled and incited to pursue his studies throughout his professional career.

I have spoken of professional aims and duties, but it must not be forgotten that physicians are also men, and that there is something more to be regarded than the success which may be measured by influence, reputation or emolument. How much some of these it may confer, yet if they do not tend to give us happiness, of what use are they? Therefore, let it be understood that the culture of knowledge for its own sake, and quite independently of any material reward it may bring, is in itself a happiness so pure and so high that it may be doubted if there is any richer source of pleasure upon earth. And it is peculiar for this — it is a pleasure that never fails. The appetite may be satiated, the passions may be conquered in their own place, but the love of knowledge is an appetite which grows by what it feeds on; and a passion that when focused, stands to be the only faculty of the human intellect as distinguished from the unconscious, which faith and reason unite in asserting to must be mortal. Whatever may be your material fortune in after life or the consequence of rightly pursuing your studies here, whether eminent or humble in your professional rank, be very sure that you will have secured a fortress against despair, or even discontent, in the love of knowledge that your education will have given you.

I have in this discourse held before, as another for acquiring a good <sup>education</sup> education, the love of knowledge, and the happiness it confers; but it must not be forgotten that a still higher

motive will be found in the benefits it will  
 confer upon your fellowmen. This is indeed,  
 the very reason why the profes-  
 sion of medicine exists. Health is one essen-  
 tial condition of human happiness, for all  
 passions lose half their value if the ability to  
 enjoy them is wanting. But it is life as well  
 as health that will be entrusted to your keeping.  
 Life, with its hopes and fears, its loves and  
 friendships, its duties and responsibilities, that  
 will often depend upon your knowledge and  
 skill, and the sense which you may have  
 of the dignity of your office. If your time was  
 spent in idleness and dissipation, or in pursuing  
 a false method of study, your after life will  
 seem to you a perpetual, still be a life of failure,  
 perhaps mingled with self reproach, and possibly  
 of disgrace. But if you now devote yourselves to  
 the acquisition of professional knowledge, sincerely  
 and systematically, you will be sure  
 of public confidence and professional  
 esteem; and whether you are destined to  
 be eminent leaders in medicine, or merely  
 honorable members of the profession, you will  
 enjoy that reward which is independent of  
 fame and wealth — the consciousness of hav-  
 ing done your duty.

Address of Prof. Gross at St. George's Hotel,  
 Philadelphia, Pa. Apr 20<sup>th</sup> 1873 in commemora-  
 tion of the fifty first year in the profession.

In rising to respond to the toast offered by  
 the distinguished Chairman I feel oppressed  
 by what Dr. Rush has so well described as  
 "exalted excitement." You need not be aware  
 how much I appreciate conferred by the occa-  
 sion and by this warm reception. It is sent-  
 ments embodied in that toast have in my

heart, and I should be dead to all the inner feelings of my nature, if I did not tender you my most cordial and grateful acknowledgments. It has been said that youth is a blunder, and that a struggle and old age a regret, if this be true I have not realized it in my own case, nor needs it be true of anyone who is true to himself. Struggles of some kind or another are the almost inevitable lot of everyone who is not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. I certainly had mine, but they were the struggles of early life and I thank God for them, for their patience, perseverance, and self-reliance, and were powerful aids in developing character. These struggles did not discourage me; On the contrary I felt as Sheridan did in the British House of Commons - "that it was in me and would come out of me," so as Cuckoo on a similar occasion; I felt as if my children were tugging at my coat and urging me on to indomitable and perseverance, that I might supply their necessities. I have never never yielded to despair; the motto is "Perseverantia omnia vincit," and whatever success I may have achieved is due to persistent effort and a definite aim in life without any flattering or misgiving in regard to the final issue. I have never lost sight of the fact what a harvest we shall reap, or if the spring show no blossoms, autumn will show no fruit.

It has been said of the inspiration of genius. The greatest efforts that have ever been made at the forum, in the pulpit, or in the senate in ancient or modern times were the result of hard study or patient labor. Pitt, Dick Henry, William Pitt, Rufus Choate and others like these, never made a great argument or oratorical display without

preparation; and the same is true of every profession and every pursuit. After fifty years of earnest work I find myself still in the harness, although I have reached that period when most men tired of the cares of life, seek repose in retirement, and abandon themselves to the study of religion, the claims of friendship, or the contemplation of philosophy, my conviction is that it is better to wear out than to rent out. Brain work study and persistent application has been a great comfort to me, as well as a great help; it has enhanced the enjoyment of daily life, and added largely to the pleasure of the lecture room and authorship; indeed it will always I am sure if wisely regulated be conducive to health and longevity. A man who abandons himself to a life of inactivity after always being accustomed to work is practically dead.

In taking a retrospective view of my life I have no regrets. I console myself with the belief that I have not lived wholly in vain, and while much remains undone, which should and ought to have been done, it is reasonable to suppose that some of the seed which I have sown has produced good fruit. It is not given to every man to be a Harper, a Hunter, a Denrol, a Richat, a Paget, a Horton, or a Lincoln. "By the grace of God" says St Paul "I am what I am." No man can rise superior to himself. What to become? Is it a phantom or a reality? It is often the former, for seldom the latter. Every medical writer however meritorious on hisse their author, and no sooner does teacher retire from the field of labor than his pupils conspire to forget him. Happy, whose happy is he who at the evening of his days, as he reviews his past conduct says to himself, "I have been true to my professions, ambitions of life, I have done nothing to tarnish its sanctity."



## The Surgeon's tale.

### Berdict - "Found dead"

Some years ago, a paragraph appeared in some of the daily newspapers, giving an account of an inquest held over the body of a young woman, "found dead in a garret off some street or lane in London. The body was discovered frightfully emaciated, scantily clothed, and in a poor garret which was entirely destitute of every article of furniture, and other comforts, except a few ragged love letters which she had preserved through every privation. According to the evidence, she had at one time been a person of considerable beauty, and had evidently died of hunger.

It was on a dark December evening,  
 And the blast and bitter cold;  
 Downward came the whirling water  
 Deep and black the river rolled;  
 Not a dog beneath the tempest—  
 Not a beggar upon his beat;  
 Wind and rain and cold and darkness  
 Swept through every desert street.

Abuffed to the Teeth, that evening  
 I was struggling in the storm,  
 Through squalid lanes and hungry alleys  
 Suddenly an ancient foron  
 Peered from out a gloomy doorway,  
 And with trembling crack, it said—  
 "In the left-hand empty garret

you will find a woman dead.

Never stepped a finer creature,  
 When she was a simple maid;  
 But she did like many another —  
 Loved a man and was betrayed.  
 I have seen her in her carriage  
 Riding, diamonds in her hair;  
 And I have seen her staring (staring)  
 Do you hear and know I see there?

Up the stairs and slippery staining  
 With a quickened pulse of spring;  
 Famine, filth, and mean despair  
 Round about the darkness hung;  
 The kind vision met my glance  
 Friend or helper of the poor;  
 So the crazy room I entered,  
 And looked down upon the floor.

There on the rough and naked board  
 A long, gaunt, wasted figure lay,  
 Shuddered in its youth by hunger,  
 All its beauty — wrinkled away.  
 Life's poor wants had left her nothing,  
 Clothes nor fuel — food nor bed,  
 Nothing save some ragged letters,  
 Whereon lay the ghastly head.

X X X X X X X

"Nothing!" yet what more could pity  
 Give, for one about to die,  
 Than sweet words from one she worshipped,  
 Sweet, though every word a lie!  
 In the morning of her pleasure,  
 In the midnight of her pain,  
 They were all her health her comfort  
 Treasured — Oh, and not in vain.

And with her now they lie molding,  
 And a date upon a stone  
 Telleth where, to end the story,  
 A poor outcast sleeps alone.  
 Mourn not; for at length she sleeps  
 The cold slumber of the dead,  
 Reclining on her loved long-lost  
 Last fit pillow for her head.

## Burial place at Mount Auburn

P. 23

Here the lamented dead, in dust, shall lie,  
Lives lingering languors see, its labours done,  
These weary souls, betwixt the earth and sky  
Admit the faulthless radiance of the sun.

Here the long concourse from the meadows come,  
With funeral pace and slow, shall enter in,  
To lay the loved in tranquil silence down,  
To show to suffer and no more to sin.

And in this hallowed spot, where nature shows  
Her sunnier smiles from fair and a kinder sky,  
Affection's hand may strew her daisy flowers,  
Those fragrant incense from the grave shall rise.

And here the impressive stone, engraved with words  
Which grief sentimentous gives to marble pale,  
Shall teach the heart; while waters, leaves, and birds  
Make cheerful music in the passing gale.

Say, wherefore should we weep, and wherefore grieve  
On scented air the unavailing sigh—  
While sunbright waves are quivering to the shore  
And landscape blooming—that the loved must die?

There is an emblem in this peaceful scene;  
Soon rainbow colours on the woods will fall,  
And autumn's gusts bereave the hills of green,  
To sink the year to meet its cloudy fall.

Then, cold and pale, in distant vistas round,  
Discoloured and lurching, all the woods will stand,  
While the chafed streams are silent as the ground,  
As death had moved them with his icy hand.

Yet when the warm, soft winds shall rise in spring  
 Like struggling daybeams o'er a blasted heath,  
 The bird redeemed shall prize her golden wing,  
 And liberal nature break the spell of death.

Where the tomb's dull silence finds an end,  
 The blessed dead to cordless youth shall rise,  
 And hear the archangel's thrilling summons blend  
 Its tone with anthems from happier skies.

There shall the god of earth be found at last,  
 Whose dappling streams and secret fields expand,  
 Whose orb her crown attains her trials past—  
 And filled with rapture hail the better land!

H I C

Letter of Mrs Sarah Cox to Dr  
 Mrs Sarah Ann Spake of London-  
 ville, C. Smith. The 24<sup>th</sup> May 1834

It has been for sometime impressed  
 my mind to write a few lines and I  
 should commence today but I know not  
 where to begin I have often observed you  
 have been unhappy when I perceived that  
 nothing of a worldly nature could be the cause  
 and I have thought perhaps that the Lord  
 has given you to see the vanity of crea-  
 ted things and I can assure you that  
 as long as our desires after the things  
 of this world shall be disappointed  
 but there is a glorious prospect beyond  
 this world where there is solid happiness  
 assured where Jesus our preserver has for  
 us entered thro' our troubles and they  
 be what they may in this world if we have  
 that hope which was as an anchor to the  
 soul both sure and steadfast we can  
 look forward with joy and say with the

the post though let the wildest storm  
 arise let tempests mingle earth  
 and skies no fatal shipwreck shall  
 I fear by it all my treasures with me I  
 But my dear child perhaps this may not  
 be agreeable to you. If it is not you must in-  
 cuse your poor mother for speaking so  
 ly. for it is seldom I see you and there-  
 fore only know how soon we may be separated  
 by death I wish you to have something to  
 look at when I am gone and it is my  
 earnest desire and prayer to God that you  
 and all my dear children may enjoy  
 that religion which has been the joy and  
 consolation for better than thirty years  
 and trust will until my pilgrimage  
 shall end, support me in the hour  
 of death and poor weak worthless man  
 bring me to dwell with that rich almighty  
 friend forever. O my dear Sarah; it is in  
 vain for us to look for anything so good  
 when we can come to years as poor weak  
 worthy, hell-deserving sinners and be-  
 lieve sent any such day; that let your feel-  
 ings be now that you once felt importance  
 of those things and feel confidently that  
 where the Lord has begun a good work  
 he will carry it through until the end.  
 when I first felt the importance of this  
 I was very unhappy and there was many  
 said go do this and that and the more I  
 have tried to do this the worse I felt, until  
 it pleased the Lord to manifest himself to  
 me as the end of the law and righteous-  
 ness for everyone that believeth and I  
 will adopt that beauty and impression  
 mentioned in the scriptures. I sin-  
 cere than I have ever done myself but in me is  
 the help offered and many other passages of

scripture that you can read in your  
 bible and the Lord whom you seek  
 shall suddenly come to his temple.  
 Come let us reason together saith the  
 Lord though your sins be as scarlet  
 they shall be as snow and though  
 red as crimson they shall be as white.  
 I have often thought of Elijah since you  
 have been married more than before.  
 His dear parents although their bodies are  
 mouldered to dust their happy souls are no  
 doubt rejoicing in heaven. His Father  
 I respected much, his Mother I never knew  
 but I have heard many speak of her and  
 I have no doubt that while in this  
 world their prayers would ascend often for  
 the salvation of their dear children. But  
 now they are gone and I trust as it is the privi-  
 lege of angels in heaven to rejoice over  
 repenting sinners that the happy time  
 will soon come when they shall rejoice  
 over all their dear children and parents  
 are all the earthly parents he has now.  
 I feel very anxious for your happiness  
 both in this world and the next. I hope you  
 will both exercise my freedom and I wish  
 you will not have a friend on earth  
 who is more anxious for your pre-  
 sent and future welfare, and I beg that  
 you will not suffer the imperfections  
 of your parents or any other professors to be  
 as a stumbling block in your way. But  
 be assured let the professors act as they may  
 that there is a reality in religion, and as  
 it is of the greatest importance to prepare  
 for the only certain event that is death.  
 Farewell my dear children I hope that  
 you may seek the Lord while he may be  
 found and call upon him while he

is near and obtain all that is prom-  
 ised in holy scriptures both to youth  
 and old age is the sincere wish and  
 earnest prayer of your very affectionate  
 mother, Sarah Cox. To Elijah and Sarah  
 Ann Drake.



Though I'm now in younger days,  
 Nor can tell what shall befall me.  
 I'll prepare for every place,  
 Where my growing age shall call me.

Should I see be rich or great;  
 There shall partake thy goodness;  
 I'll supply the poor with food,  
 Never showing scorn nor rudeness.

Where I see the blind or lame,  
 Deaf or dumb I'll kindly treat them,  
 I'll strive to get the same  
 If I mock, or hurt or cheat them.

If I meet with railing Tongues,  
 Why should I return their railing:  
 Since but revenge my wrongs:  
 By my patience never failing.

When I hear them telling lies,  
 Talking foolish, cursing, swearing,  
 First I'll try to make them wise,  
 Or I'll soon go out of hearing.

What though I be low or mean,  
 I'll ever be the rich to love me;  
 While I'm modest, neat and clean,  
 And submit when they reprove me.

If I should be poor or sick,  
 I shall meet there with pity,  
 Since I love to help the weak;  
 Though they're neither fair nor witty.

I'll not willingly offend,  
 Nor be easily offended;  
 What's amiss I'll strive to mend:  
 And endure what can't be mended.

May I be as watchful still,  
 To my humor and my passion,  
 As to speak and do no ill,  
 Though it should be all the fashion.

Of kind passions lead to hell;  
 Nor may I be found complying:  
 But in life behave so well,  
 Not to be afraid of dying.

"If I had thought thou couldst have died,  
 I might not sleep for thee;  
 But I forgot when by thy side,  
 That thou couldst mortal be!  
 It never through my mind had passed  
 The time would ever be over,  
 And I on thee should look my last,  
 And thou shouldst smile no more.

"And still upon that face I look,  
 And think thou wilt smile again;  
 And still the thought I will not brook,  
 That I must look in vain!  
 But where's speak thou dost not say,  
 What thou never hast unsaid,  
 And now I feel, as well I may,  
 Sweet Mary!—thou art dead!

"If thou wouldst stay, even as thou art,  
 All cold and all serene—  
 I still might press thy silent heart,  
 And where thy smiles have been;  
 While even thy chill blood I have,  
 Thou wouldst still my own,  
 But there I lay thee in thy grave—  
 And I am now alone!"

"I do not think wherever thou art,  
 Thou hast forgotten me!  
 And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart,  
 In thinking too of thee;  
 Yet there who would thee such a dawn  
 Of light never seen before,  
 As fancy never could have drawn,  
 And never e'er restore!"

*Blowerhauk Island.*

Like the mournful echo from the silent tomb  
That pierces away upon the midnight air;  
Whilst the pale moon breaks out with fitful gleam:  
Thy gloomy towers ~~not~~ but welcome care,  
To scours of desolation and despair,  
Once bright with all that beauty could bestow  
That place could shed, or youthful beauty know.

To thee: fair isle reviv's the pleasing dream  
Again thou risest, in thy green attire,  
Break as at first, thy flowering grassy seams:  
Thy groves, thy fields, their wonted sweets revive;  
No vine thou art, & my heart could no desire,  
Oh! why dear isle, art thou not still my own?  
Thy bosom could then soall my grief alone.

Thy stranger that descends Chio's stream,  
Charm'd with the fair town's prospect, that arise:  
Mark the soft isle that nath the glittering sea:  
Grown with the wave and mingl with the ship.  
See also one that moor in Chio's bay,  
Which east, like fairy's war, is round the bay.  
I every nation chase by culture & day.

There rose the seat, where once, in pride of life,  
Thy eye could mark the ancient river flow,  
I'd seen my father's house, in winter's haze,  
Swollen with rain or basking with the sun;  
I've seen again my heart such joy shall know:  
Hark and render, rampart'd shore, have passed  
On that isle with their destiny & glow.

The blackening fire had swept through the trees,  
The wind fly whistling ear then and the sea  
The more in spirit of floods, and the wind and sea  
The more in spirit of floods, and the wind and sea

My ballad had hewn it scattered as a slave,  
 I lay on! distinctive flood! and once again,  
 Can that devoted into her own condition.

Too many blissful moments there I have known  
 Too many hopes have there met their decay;  
 Too sad and feelings now forever gone,  
 I wish that those could ever again display  
 The joyful coloring of the former day;  
 Denied with thee, let them remain a host,  
 Let their sweet, their precious forget.

How that I could wholly wipe away  
 The memory of the ill that brought thy fall;  
 The memory of that all-evilful day,  
 I wished and found my own fair hall  
 Cut by the infamous populace in thrall —  
 By our friends invaded by a band  
 I could not find food and shelter at any hand.

My children! (oh! a mother's pang for thee;  
 Oh! think again that hour to my soul.)  
 Inspiring the suppliant in suppliant prayer,  
 Their mother from unjust control;  
 With false claims and conceptions of  
 A wretched vilest refuse of the earth,  
 Black jurisdiction held around my hearth.

With ill! methinks I see thy brow torn;  
 Again I hold the ruthless rattle throng,  
 That sought distinction late must edify none.  
 No! I see thee now — shall see thee long;  
 Not soon shall I feel feeling urge the wrong  
 Not to a spot, and o'er the consecrated  
 To those that armed the plunderer greedy crew.

Too long are we swayed by base and sordid  
 Colours: in spite and every spring,  
 To the land of wild and lawless men.

The European stranger who would fling,  
 Over tangled woods, refinements Polish in.  
 May find, expanded, every plan of Taste  
 His work by Buffaius rendered doubly so.

The world for sale

The world for sale! Hang on! signs;  
 Will every traveler have to see;  
 Shall buy this best estate of mine,  
 And sell the very spirit free?  
 "Buy mine! Buy mine!" says every one;  
 "I'll take it, home, and sell it here."  
 He sell it, wherever it brings;  
 The world's a market here, today!

How glorious ought to be  
 The world, it has, seconds sell it;  
 It is not sold it never to be.  
 The world! I shall be more serious.  
 Can't buy it, it's sold, never it will;  
 "I'll take it, home, and sell it here."  
 "I'm going! going! I must sell it!"  
 The world? What buy the world did time.

How worth in getting, deep of gold;  
 Who to be, but let me tell you fair,  
 I have, it's sold, never it will;  
 "I'll take it, home, and sell it here."  
 "I'm going! going! I must sell it!"  
 The world? What buy the world did time.

How worth in getting, deep of gold;  
 Who to be, but let me tell you fair,  
 I have, it's sold, never it will;  
 "I'll take it, home, and sell it here."  
 "I'm going! going! I must sell it!"  
 The world? What buy the world did time.

And Friendship, rarest gem of earth;  
 Why, even hath I won the jewel this?  
 Faint, fickle, false, and little worth,  
 'Tis bid: for Friendship — as it is?  
 'Tis going! 'going! hear the call;  
 Ope, take and thence, 'tis very low!  
 'Twas once my love, my star, my all,  
 But now the broken staff must go!

Passer! hold the brilliant miles high,  
 No dawning ever gilded mine!  
 No millions, nor the fane to buy,  
 No succor for fame? how much for fame?  
 Hear how it thunder! Would you stand  
 On high Olympus, far renowned,  
 'Tis purchase, and a world comes and  
 'Tis with a world's curses crowned.

And star of Hope, with ray to shine  
 For every sad foolish long night,  
 Give this despondent one of mine, —  
 'Tis bid: for mine last friend, and bid.  
 Oh, were not mine a bankrupt life,  
 This treasure should not my soul sustain!  
 But Hope and Love are at ship!  
 Who ever may write again.

Ambition, fashion, show and pride  
 I sail from all forever;  
 Brief for all, helms the tide,  
 Has taught my haughty heart to bow.  
 By Death, it is shed off! all brief,  
 I sweep, yet humbly kiss the sod;  
 The best of all I still have left, —  
 My Faith, my Love, and my God.



Thou tell of the Old Mariner

Tell, tell, tell,

Thou tell of billows & ocean;  
 And bright hard day, the scorching sands  
 Thine eat with scorching tongue!  
 Tell for the queenly bird,  
 The albatross, on rocky shores;  
 In word, it is her palace hall;  
 She sides the surge no more!

Tell for the monster bold,  
 The high-coulded, and the brave,  
 Who rolled her like a thing of life,  
 Amid the crested wave!  
 Tell for the hoary crew,  
 Deep as the sky and black as death,  
 Who long the giant ocean squelch'd  
 But it laugh'd back at them at last!

Tell for the snare of God,  
 Whose halloied voice of prayer  
 Rose calm above the stifled groan  
 Of that isle's despair!  
 Tell for the woe that tones  
 On that sad page of life,  
 Amid the fierce and raging storm,  
 And the mountain billows' strife!

Tell for the love-love  
 Of the sorrow-worn bridal pair!  
 Bright glows a star within his heart,  
 Beneath the up-furrowed grain;  
 One of his eyes can gaze and gaze  
 Long over the quiet sea;  
 It leaveth not, for in his eye,  
 His heart is cold to her!

Toll for the absent sire,  
 What his home-door does near,  
 Or how a glad expectation gets for,  
 And of the good children's dear  
 They keep it. Hazy health;  
 The fatal brand is spread;  
 Told a fearful quest with the state,  
 Told for the sheeted dead!

Toll for the loved and fair,  
 The scholar's present tide,  
 The broken heart around whose shore,  
 The dull sea-monsters glide;  
 Another and sunnier poet,  
 Told from the household throng;  
 Told with the weeping in the night  
 Where beathed their soul of song.

Toll for the hearts that bleed,  
 Forth weeping from our long trace;  
 Toll for the hapless victims of  
 The bait of all his race;  
 And with the heaviest sorrow,  
 Told on a lone rocky shore,  
 Toll for the living — not the dead,  
 Whose mortal lives are dead!

Toll, toll, toll,  
 Our kegs and hollows free,  
 And with the startling low note!  
 Echoes of the sea!  
 Told how our proudest joys  
 Have swift destruction sweep,  
 Told how our build his hope and joy  
 Some teacher of the deeps!

## Niagara.

Flow on, I receive thy glorious robe  
 Of terror and of beauty! E'en, flow on  
 Thy athorned bow and arrow; but halt not  
 Thy taint on my forehead; and the cloud  
 Of woe around my feet. And he doth give  
 The voice of the world, power to speak of His  
 Eternally,— bidding the lip of man  
 Deep Silence, and upon thy altar pour  
 Incense of awe—thine praise.

Oh! who can do  
 To lift the insect taint of earthly hope,  
 Where, or when, amid the great sublime  
 Of thy towers downy down? Even near thy  
 Shallow, on the bottom of a ball his cease  
 He is abashed. And he doth sometimes seem  
 To sleep like a spirit laboring, and recall  
 The weary pillow from their resting place;  
 And hush them to a cradle calm; but then  
 With everlasting, undecaying life,  
 With us, a brilliant morning. The morning then  
 When first they may be young children's birth,  
 And the deep as the sea; and those sweet songs,  
 That with the archer's signal to himself  
 His solid earth, shall find a hush—his  
 Given as with a thousand diamonds open  
 Those recording volumes.

Every leaf,  
 Lifts itself within the wide domain,  
 To gather greenness from the living spring  
 It breathes at the baptism. For, god send  
 To boldly venture ocean and battle their wings  
 Amid the mist and rain. To ourselves then  
 To let the power be heavy and lightly stir  
 The world, leaflets of the paper beneath,  
 For they may not be washed away the cloud  
 To let the echoing path of reason;

Without reproach. But, as for us, it seems  
 Some law forbids, with our broken tones, to speak  
 Spiritually of thee. Methinks to think  
 Thy glorious features all our power is in  
 As worthy to the tablet of a song,  
 Were for a nation.

Thou dost make the soul  
 Of our living as it is of the universe;  
 But as it presses with delicious joy  
 To pierce thy vestibule, dost shut the door  
 And leave it captive with the humbling sense  
 Of its own nothingness; bidding it stand  
 In the dread presence of the Infinite  
 Obef to answer less, but through thee.

And thy power,

Age and youth.

Youth takes its joy from <sup>dream</sup> hopeful  
 Of future prizes to be won;  
 Of voyages on unknown streams  
 Its realms beyond the setting sun.

But Age, reflective age, delights  
 Even in the twilight of its days  
 In turning to the joyous lights  
 Of forgotten yesterday.

I know not which more joy imparts  
 Which hath the sweeter taste, the page  
 That tells of hope in youthful hearts,  
 Or tender memories of age.

No.	Name	Rank	Regt.	Company	Remarks
1	John A. Smith	Private	1st	A	Discharged
2	James H. Jones	Private	1st	B	Discharged
3	William B. Brown	Private	1st	C	Discharged
4	Robert C. White	Private	1st	D	Discharged
5	Thomas E. Black	Private	1st	E	Discharged
6	Charles F. Green	Private	1st	F	Discharged
7	Edward G. Hall	Private	1st	G	Discharged
8	George H. King	Private	1st	H	Discharged
9	Henry I. Lee	Private	1st	I	Discharged
10	John K. Miller	Private	1st	J	Discharged
11	James L. Moore	Private	1st	K	Discharged
12	William M. Taylor	Private	1st	L	Discharged
13	Robert N. Walker	Private	1st	M	Discharged
14	Thomas O. Young	Private	1st	N	Discharged
15	Charles P. Adams	Private	1st	O	Discharged
16	Edward Q. Baker	Private	1st	P	Discharged
17	George R. Campbell	Private	1st	Q	Discharged
18	Henry S. Clark	Private	1st	R	Discharged
19	John T. Evans	Private	1st	S	Discharged
20	James U. Fisher	Private	1st	T	Discharged
21	William V. Gibson	Private	1st	U	Discharged
22	Robert W. Hall	Private	1st	V	Discharged
23	Thomas X. Hill	Private	1st	W	Discharged
24	Charles Y. Jones	Private	1st	X	Discharged
25	Edward Z. King	Private	1st	Y	Discharged
26	George A. Lee	Private	1st	Z	Discharged
27	Henry B. Miller	Private	1st	AA	Discharged
28	John C. Moore	Private	1st	AB	Discharged
29	James D. Taylor	Private	1st	AC	Discharged
30	William E. Walker	Private	1st	AD	Discharged
31	Robert F. Young	Private	1st	AE	Discharged
32	Thomas G. Adams	Private	1st	AF	Discharged
33	Charles H. Baker	Private	1st	AG	Discharged
34	Edward I. Campbell	Private	1st	AH	Discharged
35	George J. Clark	Private	1st	AI	Discharged
36	Henry K. Evans	Private	1st	AJ	Discharged
37	John L. Fisher	Private	1st	AK	Discharged
38	James M. Gibson	Private	1st	AL	Discharged
39	William N. Hall	Private	1st	AM	Discharged
40	Robert O. Hill	Private	1st	AN	Discharged
41	Thomas P. Jones	Private	1st	AO	Discharged
42	Charles Q. King	Private	1st	AP	Discharged
43	Edward R. Lee	Private	1st	AQ	Discharged
44	George S. Miller	Private	1st	AR	Discharged
45	Henry T. Moore	Private	1st	AS	Discharged
46	John U. Taylor	Private	1st	AT	Discharged
47	James V. Walker	Private	1st	AU	Discharged
48	William W. Young	Private	1st	AV	Discharged
49	Robert X. Adams	Private	1st	AW	Discharged
50	Thomas Y. Baker	Private	1st	AX	Discharged
51	Charles Z. Campbell	Private	1st	AY	Discharged
52	Edward A. Clark	Private	1st	AZ	Discharged
53	George B. Evans	Private	1st	BA	Discharged
54	Henry C. Fisher	Private	1st	BB	Discharged
55	John D. Gibson	Private	1st	BC	Discharged
56	James E. Hall	Private	1st	BD	Discharged
57	William F. Hill	Private	1st	BE	Discharged
58	Robert G. Jones	Private	1st	BF	Discharged
59	Thomas H. King	Private	1st	BG	Discharged
60	Charles I. Lee	Private	1st	BH	Discharged
61	Edward J. Miller	Private	1st	BI	Discharged
62	George K. Moore	Private	1st	BJ	Discharged
63	Henry L. Taylor	Private	1st	BK	Discharged
64	John M. Walker	Private	1st	BL	Discharged
65	James N. Young	Private	1st	BM	Discharged
66	William O. Adams	Private	1st	BN	Discharged
67	Robert P. Baker	Private	1st	BO	Discharged
68	Thomas Q. Campbell	Private	1st	BP	Discharged
69	Charles R. Clark	Private	1st	BQ	Discharged
70	Edward S. Evans	Private	1st	BR	Discharged
71	George T. Fisher	Private	1st	BS	Discharged
72	Henry U. Gibson	Private	1st	BT	Discharged
73	John V. Hall	Private	1st	BU	Discharged
74	James W. Hill	Private	1st	BV	Discharged
75	William X. Jones	Private	1st	BW	Discharged
76	Robert Y. King	Private	1st	BX	Discharged
77	Thomas Z. Lee	Private	1st	BY	Discharged
78	Charles A. Miller	Private	1st	BZ	Discharged
79	Edward B. Moore	Private	1st	CA	Discharged
80	George C. Taylor	Private	1st	CB	Discharged
81	Henry D. Walker	Private	1st	CC	Discharged
82	John E. Young	Private	1st	CD	Discharged
83	James F. Adams	Private	1st	CE	Discharged
84	William G. Baker	Private	1st	CF	Discharged
85	Robert H. Campbell	Private	1st	CG	Discharged
86	Thomas I. Clark	Private	1st	CH	Discharged
87	Charles J. Evans	Private	1st	CI	Discharged
88	Edward K. Fisher	Private	1st	CJ	Discharged
89	George L. Gibson	Private	1st	CK	Discharged
90	Henry M. Hall	Private	1st	CL	Discharged
91	John N. Hill	Private	1st	CM	Discharged
92	James O. Jones	Private	1st	CN	Discharged
93	William P. King	Private	1st	CO	Discharged
94	Robert Q. Lee	Private	1st	CP	Discharged
95	Thomas R. Miller	Private	1st	CQ	Discharged
96	Charles S. Moore	Private	1st	CR	Discharged
97	Edward T. Taylor	Private	1st	CS	Discharged
98	George U. Walker	Private	1st	CT	Discharged
99	Henry V. Young	Private	1st	CU	Discharged
100	John W. Adams	Private	1st	CV	Discharged



Oh! bloody sparks of war,  
While the Russian valleys bled  
How English love remembered

And once again a fire of hell  
Stained the Russian quarters  
With screams of shot and burst of shell,  
And bellowing of the mortars!

Oh! Irish O'ras eyes are dim  
For a pierce delant and go;  
Oh! English O'ras crown you him  
Who saviour of Elsie Laurie."

Sleep soldiers! still in honored rest  
For truth and valor wearing;  
The brave are the tenderest,  
The loving are the daring.  
Bazaar Bazaar

### The hour of death.

Leaves have their time to fall,  
The flowers to wither at the south-wind's call,  
And stars to set — but all  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh Death!

Day is for mortal cares,  
Ere for glad meetings round the joyous hearth  
Night for the dream of sleep, the shine of finger  
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth.

The banquet hath its joys,  
Its feastish hour of mirth, and song, and wine;  
There comes a day for grief's replenishing power,  
A time for softer tears — but all are thine.

Yonka and the opium rose  
They look like things too glorious for decay

And smile at thee - but thou art not of those  
That wait the ripened harvest to reap their prize.

Leaves have their time to fall  
The flower to wither at the north-wind's breath,  
And stars to set - but all  
Thou hast all seasons for thine ever-youth Glee!

We know when moans shall cease,  
When sighs our lids from open shall release,  
When autumn where shall turn the golden wheel,  
But who shall teach us when to look for these?

Is it when spring's first pale  
Gleams forth to usher where the violet lies?  
Is it when roses in our path grow pale?  
They have one season - all are ours to die!

Thou art where billows foam,  
Thou art where music shells up in the air;  
Thou art around us in our peaceful hours,  
And the world calls us forth - and thou art there.

Thou art where friends and sweet friends  
Lay in the shadow of the elm to rest,  
Thou art where for sweets we stand <sup>in</sup> the <sup>wood</sup> <sup>land</sup>,  
The skies, and winds bathe down the pine.

Leaves have their time to fall  
The flower to wither at the north-wind's breath,  
And stars to set - but all  
Thou hast all seasons for thine ever-youth Glee!!

And Thomas



## Belshazzar's Feast.

Belshazzar is king! Belshazzar is king!  
 Obed a thousand dark nobles all bend at his foot,  
 Fair to glint, flower-blossom, great streamers of  
 Of the wine that man loath, pin-was cold, the best.  
 Wild dances are there, and a riot of mirth,  
 And the beauty that made men the passions of men,  
 And the crooks all shout,  
 Till the part confusion,  
 All praise to Belshazzar, Belshazzar, the king,  
 "Bring forth," cries the monarch, the wealth of gold,  
 What my father love—run from the trembling old  
 Bring forth, and we'll drink, while the bushy fete  
 Of the gods of bright silver, of gold, and of stone: Now,  
 Bring forth!—and before him the vessel all shines,  
 And the bowl swirls of foam, and drink with dark wine,  
 Where the banquet is set,  
 And the crystal ring,  
 "Praise, praise to Belshazzar, Belshazzar, the king!"  
 Now, what cometh?—look, look!—within menance call,  
 The winter, with the lightning bright be on the wall?  
 What pierces the fang, like the point of a dart?  
 What drives the cold blood from the cheek to the heart?  
 "Chafed are! magicians! the little capon!"  
 They are read, and Belshazzar is dead on the ground,  
 Hark!—the Persian is come,  
 On a conqueror's sign;  
 And Da Ch... is on the throne of Belshazzar, the king,  
 Choctou

## The loved ones at home.

Be kind to Father - for when thou art young  
Who loved thee more fondly than he,  
Who caught the first accents that flowed from  
Or joined in thine innocent glee.

Be kind to thy Father - for lo! he is old.  
His locks intermingled with gray,  
His step has grown feeble - once youthful and bold  
Thy Father is passing away.

Be kind to thy Mother - for low on her brow  
Thy traces of sorrow be seen.

Yes! well may you cherish and comfort her  
For going and kind has she been.

Be kind to thy Mother - wherever you are  
The love of a Mother shall be.

Thy ornament purer and lovelier far,  
Thou' pearls from the depths of the sea.

Be kind to <sup>thy</sup> Brother - his heart will have swift  
If the smile of thy joys be withdrawn  
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,  
If the ties of affection are gone.

Thy kindness will bring to thee many <sup>many</sup> <sup>sweet</sup>  
With glory thy pathway to crown.  
Affection only weaves these garlands of flowers  
More precious than wealth or renown.

To the southern cross:

Sweet, compass of the southern cross,  
 Point to my loneliness once more!  
 Thou gaze'st mournfully on me;  
 The midnight air has said before.

When first I saw the Polar star  
 So down behind the siberian sea,  
 O! greeted the mild light afar,  
 I did not know its mystery.

Oh Polar star was by my side,  
 The star of hope was on my brow;  
 Ie lost them both beside the tide  
 The cross alone it left me now.

O! I said, as thou, sweet thing of stars,  
 Sleeping in quietly state so high,  
 But brought of stern, cold, iron law,  
 And bore, as one! so easily!

Get something from those soft <sup>stair</sup> ~~angry~~  
 Deeds whispering "I on shall <sup>they</sup> get it"  
 And gaze in the tender eyes  
 This, O! bel. lightens on my breast.

I read at last the angular <sup>gem</sup>  
 That scatters its rich stars  
 The weary pathway to the sky  
 The cross and the diamonds

Evenly to loneliness

Dieu Isaac,

Dieu Isaac! Dieu illa;  
 Salut salutem in pacilla  
 Teute David cuore affilla.

Quasitus treonon est futurus  
 Dineador hudea et scitamus,  
 Cusita stulte dierumum!

Tuta omnium spayens sonum  
 Dyr sepulchra reglonum,  
 Cogit omnes dote thronum.

Okon stupetit et oratione,  
 Quonon resurgit creatura,  
 predicanti responsum.

Leiber scriptum profectum,  
 In quo totum continetur,  
 Eode sacerdos iudicatur.

hudea ergo cuore sedebit,  
 Quidquid latet, apparet;  
 Ocul isortium hemonabit.

Quid sion, misce! tuon dicit  
 Quonon patrimonon rogaturus  
 Quonon sion futurus sit secus.

Okon treonon dote propitater  
 Ini saluador salua gratias  
 Salua sion, fons pietatis!

Recordare, leue puer  
 Quod sion adesa leue sion:  
 Ocul sion parola illa dicit!

Quid miror, me, sedisti lassus;  
 Pectus anxi, curasque perennis;  
 Fortius labor non est caruisse

pute pudens cultionis;  
 Porcison fac redimissionis  
 Ante. dion rationis

Ingenioque Tarquianus deus  
 Culpa subit cultus porcus;  
 Supplicante parca, Deus!

Qui Mariam absoluit,  
 Et latronem emendavit;  
 Ohi quoque speciem dedisti.

Quis anas non sunt dignari  
 Sed tunc bonum fac horigore  
 Ohi perennis chonavigue!

Inter oves locum praetor,  
 Et ab haedibus sequestrata,  
 Statueris in parte dextra.

Capitatus malolictis,  
 Silanionis acutus addictis,  
 Vico me cum benedictis.

Qua supplex et actionis,  
 Ky. continentur quasi cisus,  
 Hec emason omni finis!

Lacrymosa dies illa,  
 Qua resurget ex favilla  
 Indolentibus haec non reus;  
 Nunc ego parca, Deus!

Thomas De Caluso.

## Dies Irae.

Day of wrath! That day of mourning  
 Laid low earth to a shroud turning;  
 Laid the seas and sights of mourning.

Oth! The dead each from their slumbers  
 Upon the judge in flames den<sup>ers</sup>  
 Shall bid his glances through all his numbers.

When the tempests of hail appalling,  
 Amidst earth's charnel-house millions fall—  
 All before the throne is calling!

Opened are the awful pages  
 Where the record of all ages  
 Shows eternal doom for wages.

Upon the judge shall take his station  
 Skull shall be the revolution,  
 Caught escape his stern probation.

What shall I, poor wretch, be pleading?  
 At what palace is there a pleading,  
 Where the righteous he is exceeding!

Arise of sorrows, tremendous,  
 Who dost for situation send us,  
 Are our source of love and pain.

Think, O human-kind and tender,  
 Why thou left thy throne of splendour  
 On to death thy soul surrender.

Alas! thou sought with vainest art;  
 Known of thy own power within;  
 Thou'ldst have the light of heaven.

Righteous Judge of dead decision,  
 Quickly grant my slow remission,  
 On the day of cognitions.

Keep my guilty spirit sighing;  
 Spurn my cheek with crimson dye;  
 Spare the suppliant when he crieth!

Thou whom many have acquitted,  
 And the sinner's guilt committed,  
 Thou see me most kindly pityed.

Though my prayers can naught avail me  
 Yet let thy goodness fail me,  
 Let the world's fire avail me.

Oh! dost thy sheep, O Saviour, hide me,  
 From the gaze afar decide me;  
 On thy right a place decide me.

When thy wrath the accused is burn<sup>ing</sup>,  
 And to fiercest flames surrounding,  
 Laid me with the blest be standing.

Lowly bend in deep submission,  
 Melt like ashes all contention,  
 Hark, O pray, for my condition.

Oh! that day so sad and tearful!  
 When from dust arising fearful,  
 Then in judgment stands before thee  
 Spare the suppliant, Lord of glory!

J. H. K. Goodrich.

"Lies" has

Say of death: that day of burning,  
Sigh and sigh speak convincingly.  
All the world to ashes turning!

O what fear it shall engender,  
When the budge shall show in of bender,  
That to smelt and just to render!

Ignorant, scattering so much of us,  
Of cooling sepulchre asunder,  
Shall neither summon nor render.

All aghast there Death shall show,  
And great Nature's power shall show,  
When the power their dead deliver.

Book, where actions are recorded,  
All the ages have recorded,  
Shall be brought and classed and awarded.

When the budge shall sit unerring,  
With unfold all here occurring,  
No just vengeance then deferring.

What shall I say, that time pending,  
Oh what adventures be impending,  
When the just shall be avenging!

Greatful bring all power of avenging,  
Bring freely those confession,  
Save them who, O Power of Avenging!

Think, O Power, for what reason  
Thou didst bear on this fate and then  
Are we here in that light and sun!



See how sore the cross feet bled;  
On the cross the soul death bled,  
Let such travail not not be waited!

Righteous hedges of retributions?  
O like one gift of absolution  
On that day of execution!

Can spirit like, I plead, heartbreakers  
On my cheeks shame or crimson taken;  
Let the pardoning word be spoken!

Thou, who havest great compassion,  
Wouldst the dying thief petition  
Accept with hope my last condition.

Through my prayers be said of merit,  
What is shameful to their comfort.  
Let Scotland find comfort!

O, Henry, Lord, my place decided  
With thy sheep, flock & fold divided,  
Wisely to thy right hand guided!

Woe the accused among and sinners  
To eternal, burning sinners  
Call me with the blessed to heaven!

Remember thee, prostrate lying,  
Dead as ashes, white, lying,  
One for me and when I am dying!

Day of tears and late repentance!  
O, shall rise to hear dissections  
Upon the child of guilt and sin  
O, Lord, in that hour of sin!

M. Anne Coler.

The better bond

"I hear thee speak of better land,  
Thou callest its children a happy band!  
O, where is that radiant shore  
Thou wilt not seek it, and <sup>more</sup> ~~ever~~ go  
where the flowers of the orange  
And the fireflies glaze through the  
- "Not there, nor there, <sup>anywhere</sup> ~~anywhere~~ child!"

"Is it where the feathered fowl <sup>shout</sup> their praise  
And the state grows ripe <sup>and</sup> wonder <sup>and</sup> surprise  
Or midst the green islands of <sup>the</sup> <sup>great</sup> <sup>lake</sup> <sup>Michigan</sup>  
Where fragrant forests perfume the <sup>air</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>fragrant</sup> <sup>breath</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>forest</sup>  
And <sup>the</sup> <sup>strong</sup> <sup>light</sup> <sup>sun</sup> <sup>beams</sup> <sup>their</sup> <sup>glorious</sup> <sup>light</sup>  
O'er the rich <sup>land</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>all</sup> <sup>glorious</sup> <sup>land</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>all</sup> <sup>glorious</sup> <sup>land</sup>  
— "Is it there, or not there, my child?"

"Is it far away in some region old,  
Where the rains wander o'er sands of gold?—  
Where the burning rays of the kury<sup>th</sup> sh<sup>th</sup>  
And the diamond blight up each ach<sup>th</sup>  
Where the pearl gleams forth on the coal  
Is it there, sweet, or there, the better land  
Or not there, not there, my child?"

"Eye hath not seen it, nor gentle day,  
Ear hath not heard its sweet sounds,  
Imagination cannot picture a world so fair,  
Dew and death may not enter there,  
Finger doth not <sup>show</sup> its fadeline,  
Nor beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb  
— 'It liveth there, it is there only child!'"

## Va. Dirnam of the Dead.

The muffled drums and all has beat  
The soldier's last battle;  
No more on life's ponds shall swim  
That bare and fallow free.  
On, thousands without ceasing ground,  
Their silent hosts are spent,  
Obedient guards with solemn sound,  
The tubular of the dead.

No answer of the foe advance  
You scull upon the sword;  
No troubled thought at midnight haunts  
Of loved ones left behind;  
The vision of the moon's stripe  
The warrior decays a lawn,  
Oh, hazy how so fleeting life  
No the dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rent,  
Their plumed heads are bare,  
Their tattered banners trail in dust,  
A row their mountain shrouds.  
No plenteous funeral tears have soaked  
The red stains from each brow,  
And the proud forms by battle packed,  
Oh free from any sick sword.

The scurrying troop, the flanking flail,  
The blunderbuss, the blunderbuss,  
The charge, the beautiful cannonade,  
The die and shout are past—  
The cry is wild, the cry is loud,  
Shall with with fierce delight  
The hearts that were once away  
The rapture of the fight.

strike the fierce northern hurricane  
 That sweep his great plateau,  
 Splashed with the triumph yet to gain,  
 Laid down the sacred fold  
 He heard the thunder of the fray  
 Break on the field beneath  
 He knew all the watchword of the day  
 His victory or death.

Truly among a mother's breath has swept  
 On Agostino's plain,  
 And long the pitying sky has wept  
 Above its unrelenting slain.  
 The easier occasions eager flight,  
 On shepherd's persuasive lay  
 A few more took the solemn height  
 That frowned o'er that dead day.

Some of the dark and bloody ground  
 Ye must not overlook there,  
 Where stranger steps and tongues are found  
 Among the heather air:  
 Ye have your proud lands heroic soil  
 Shall soon fitter grass:  
 The glories from even its richest spoil  
 The ashes of her brass.

They weath' then parent turf they rest,  
 From the gay fields  
 Borne to a Spartan another breast  
 On many a bloody shield.  
 The achievements of their native sky  
 Swirl sadly on them here,  
 And kindled hearts and eyes watch by  
 The heroic sepulcher.

Agostino's words ed. & m. ted L. do  
 Lord as the first of years  
 He is a pious f. T. of the

The burials of the grave  
 You shall your glory to forget  
 While those who legend keeps  
 Up Honor points the hallward spot  
 When I also proudly sleep

You warble orionate orion stone.  
 In deathless song shall tell,  
 How many a nourished year hath flown,  
 The story there go fell;  
 The world, the change, the orion light,  
 You rise as ever with the dawn,  
 And I see some ray of holy light  
 That glides your glorious form.

And the people of the world  
 are not so much as the  
 people of England.

And the people of the world  
 are not so much as the  
 people of England.

O the white shute! the white shute!  
 O the white shute! the white shute!  
 O the white shute! the white shute!

And now, with the white shute!  
 And now, with the white shute!  
 And now, with the white shute!

And now, with the white shute!  
 And now, with the white shute!  
 And now, with the white shute!

O the white shute! the white shute!  
 O the white shute! the white shute!  
 O the white shute! the white shute!

And now, with the white shute!  
 And now, with the white shute!  
 And now, with the white shute!

O the white shute! the white shute!  
 O the white shute! the white shute!  
 O the white shute! the white shute!

Mol. . . . said, "I can but say:  
 Oh, know the work that have undid  
 For he was speer as the day,  
 And nothing of himself he did.

If I could so as in his ear,  
 He said, "Oh, I saw a cloud and fire  
 But never yet I knew seen.  
 A. . . . of his . . .

. . . . "Break them, then, . . .  
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The first to smite, the first to spare:  
 First one the hostile foreigner felt,  
 His stretched-out hands of generous care  
 To lift the foe he fought so well.

Too there was nothing low or small  
 Or grovelling in his soul's broad place:  
 Forgiving all things personal  
 He hated only wrong to man.

By old traditions of his state,  
 The power, even of men great as he,  
 Took from his life a father's date,  
 And is himself lordly and slow.

Here felt the greed of gold as deep  
 The moral crisis that shivers and flees  
 The fine row of that haughty face,  
 The suspicion of that hidden brow!

At that Roman Tribune's station  
 He saw his senatorial robe,  
 His left foot small for his,  
 The one that spelt on all the globe.

Oh to the smothered plea he gave,  
 The sad contempt his manhood felt,  
 He saw a brother in the slave,  
 With sorrow or equal sorrow he felt.

Howd was he? Of his presence he  
 His grandeur coherence hated,  
 Of from Plutarch's gallery stepped  
 The hero and the demagogue.

Those failed, at least to reach his ear,  
 They must be well appealed to him:  
 The long soldier knew his own  
 And blessed him from his wounded name.



Softly his dearest friends away from  
 The slight defects he death hid,  
 The surface gleaming 'iss the stone  
 Of the tall, stately pyramid.

Alas! it that he never thought  
 How conscious to the public mind:  
 He loved his well the truth he taught  
 Those considered clear-handed friends that

What if he felt the mortal pains  
 Of his conscience as too true  
 To this human lot to hide  
 And so he did, the love of truth?

He never put on any disguise  
 Of self-interest or self-interest?  
 He took but what to him belonged  
 In view of another state.

He might be heed the words he spoke  
 Of his own with care the written page  
 Through which he still shall speak <sup>truth</sup> and  
 Of his heart of men from age to age.

He shall blame him more he  
 Replaced than his house of pain is  
 Should not the reason thereof  
 Or hold to light his golden grains?

He was of honor dropped it  
 By the hand away his purpose sent:  
 A small play of fancy lightened toil  
 He spoke alone the thing he meant.

He loved his book, the one that hints  
 Of fear, veiled behind it  
 The paper line, the pencil line  
 Of which he spoke and showed it.

...the life ... to lead only  
...work never stilly loneliness.

...still be ... nearly leave  
...gladly ... by ...  
...mountain ...  
...of ... the ...

...a ... there to be ...  
...grave ...  
...a ...  
...the ...

...a ... of all things ...  
...the ...  
...left ...  
...for ...

...Life ...  
...the ...  
...all ...  
...the ...

...again, then ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...of ...

...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...

...the ...  
...the ...

He was a soft  
 Not right of state & sacred law  
 & peace, & peace, & peace, & peace,  
 Will stand his challenge, & it is

And when the horse appears, he is  
 as well, although he is  
 by that last jump of his, & he is  
 his own, & he is the best, & he is

It is a very lovely, & very  
 on pages, the poetry, & the  
 the way, to the, & the  
 the same, & the, & the

Long shall the good states, & the  
 the children, & the children, & the  
 the, & the, & the, & the  
 the, & the, & the, & the

Of for one, & one, & one, & one,  
 & one, & one, & one, & one,  
 the, & the, & the, & the,  
 the, & the, & the, & the

Of the, & the, & the, & the,  
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O State so passing rich before,  
 Why own shall doubt thy highest claim:  
 Thy wealth that courts the jewels & re  
 shall longest pause at her entrance.

In the other world

It lies around us like a cloud,  
 A gold world not so;  
 Yet the sweet vision of an eye  
 May bring us thither to be

Its gentle & eyes pass on cheeks;  
 Shind on worldly cares  
 Its gentle & eyes whither leaves  
 And smile with our fingers

Sweet hearts are numberless that and be  
 Sweet helping hands are there,  
 And faithful the soil between,  
 With blessings almost heard.

The silver, — awful, swift, & red,  
 They have no power to back;  
 They cannot stand and not for this  
 It rather sees partake.

Oh, thin, so soft, so sweet they glide,  
 So near to find they seem  
 They seem to hush us to our rest,  
 And well it is in dream

And so the touch of rest they bring,  
 They can show to see  
 How truly and how swift — for  
 The hour of death, away be.

Oh, the light of a distant sun  
 Whipped into a beam of light

Oh! gently draw in loving arms,  
 Oh show us that from this

Space knowing if we make or sleep,  
 Space asking for love or awe,  
 To see all evil sink away,  
 All sorrow and all care.

Sweet soul around us watch and till,  
 Your soul from our side,  
 Write our thoughts into our pages,  
 With gentle helping glides.

Let death sit us as so an weight,  
 And our vanished stream,  
 You give to the reality,  
 Our suffering life a dream.  
 R B S

Recall this vision! Was a thrill  
 Once of eternal spirit felt.  
 This narrow cell was life's eternal,  
 This space was thought's imperious seat.  
 What heavenly visions filled this spot,  
 What seasons of pleasure long forgot?  
 The hope, the joy, the love, the fear,  
 Have left no trace of record here.

Both the world's long camp,  
 One, from the light and day end,  
 But stand on it at the dismal night,  
 Of social love that eye employed,  
 With no love's fire it glided;  
 But through the door of kindness beams,  
 That eye shall be forever bright with  
 The love that never sleeps in

Within this hollow cavern hang,  
 The ready, swift and true-tell tongue;  
 It shall be to honey it doth draw,  
 And when it boldly praise or censure  
 Of folly or of virtue cause it speak,  
 In gentle conversation break.  
 These silent tongues shall plead for all  
 When Heaven shall call to Extremity!

Oh, did these fingers delineate the soul,  
 Or with the sword and scimitar skin?  
 Or how the rock or ocean the young  
 Can little saw apart to this.  
 But if the page of Truth they say, 't  
 Or costly to the thousand book of the  
 These hands which write us not, the  
 Show all that wait on Death's hour.

What is it either base or bad  
 Their feet the path of duty lead?  
 If from the house of God they part,  
 To seek afflictions where the sword;  
 If transgressors guilty, bid they go,  
 Oh! home to Virtue's cot let them go,  
 These feet with a good will shall go,  
 And tread the path of the sky!

Sound our voices loud and sweet  
 And roll the stirring dition;  
 Friends and neighbors round us meet  
 And to our greeting come.  
 Some cheer, music & frolic  
 On soft and balmy air;  
 Ye whose hearts are stirred  
 And ye whose skies are fair.  
 Now the new morn has come;  
 Of merr, glad some day,  
 With birds that carol, bees that hum  
 A welcome happy day.  
 Wild flowers show 'em shady nooks  
 Of shedding sweet perfume  
 The spring waked glad the mossy bed  
 And all the meadows bloom.

Tra la la, Tra la la

La la la la la la la la

Sound our voices loud and sweet  
 And roll the stirring dition;  
 Friends and neighbors round us meet  
 And to our greeting come.  
 For our greeting gladly come.  
 To our greeting come.

Records of Medicine: didactic and clinical: &c. The res principia of three courses of lectures delivered at the Cleveland Medical College; the Medical department of the University of Western Cleveland, O and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. during the years 1870-71-72-73-74

### Anatomy

Analysis of the Temporal bone; Sphenoid; Ethmoid. Loring

### Chemistry

Salt and all crystallizable substances expand during congelation. Liquefaction. Bodies passing from one form to another about or under heat. Black

Water the great absorber of heat. Bodies passing from a liquid to a solid under heat. Ethylene and Hydrogen combine from influence of light. Cassel

### Surgery

Antisepsis. M. diphtheria, a. hiskey, anodyne. Shaper.

### Obstetrics

Ergot not considered useful, because accidental and unavoidable hemorrh. Loring

### Materia Medica

Class of astringents; minerals. Fluomen. Bic-methuon. Cerium. Plumbum. Zinci aceti, Zinci Carbonas princeps. Vegetables; acidum Boricicum et Sal. Lecum, Catechu, Geranium. Hemocaulon. Ylon. Resin. Haemeria. Quercus alba. Tinctura. Rosa Gallina. Troscutilla.

Barby

Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, O.  
Autumn of 1874



Arating

158

Persistent effort is of the highest importance to the student of science, the skeleton, general character and examination of the vertebra, cervical: analysis of the Axis, Atlas, seventh cervical. Thorax compared with cervical: Lumbar compared with dorsal, true, false, sacral, coccygeal; First part of the foot that is ossified

The skull is composed of 200 bones, the  
Mormian, and sternal and also the  
Pellets are not connected. Bones of the  
face, skull, occipital, Occipital, Tem-  
poral, Parietal bone and frontal, Pa-  
thianian bodies

✓

Bones of the skull and attachment of muscles. Orbital bone, foramen caecum. Lymphoid bone. Hamular fissure; gland form from col by squamous portion of bone; there are six points of interest on anterior portion posterior part three points. Lymphoid bone; sphenoid bone, origin of great wing. Alveolar foramen; epistomum; nasal bridge ridge. Lymphoid fossa, external and internal. Styl ligament, teeth, palate, lower wing. Alveolar attachment of luna mater, orbital cavity; sphenoidal fissure, Meckel's ganglion. Elongated bone, cranium orbit above. The graduating class sometimes puzzled by a trifling question. Bones of the face. Nasal bone, superior Maxillary, Malar, Palatal, Vomer, Ischymal assists in forming wall of orbit, inferior turbinate, inferior Maxillary. Where the lower molar teeth are implanted press them inward. A student at his dissection asserted that the thorax is broader above than below. Sternum, Costochondrium.





Longueton: ptosis, Trochlearis, fifth nerve, abduc-  
 centis, Biter dens, per americana. Glossopharyn-  
 geal, mixed sense of taste, Sarcophagae  
 Hypoglossal, Spinal accessory ligament of  
 Tibia, exit of tears outside of orbit, muscles  
 of trituration, Palpebral region, orbital, a. per-  
 ion and inferior squarilary cleopion, Pa-  
 pyr, triangles of neck, jugular vein, abcess  
 of neck should be deeply cured, Triangles  
 of neck, Promothole, superior, thyroid, lin-  
 gual and facial arteries Thyroid gland, lan-  
 guage, tracheotomy, muscles of the neck  
 (sternocleidomastoid, axillary) plexus, surgical an-  
 atomy, clavicle, ligaments, cartilages, lin-  
 gual region, cure of Oropharynx, Larynx, hy-  
 oid, abdominal muscles, Hernia direct and  
 oblique, Cremaster muscles and compressed  
 tendon, abdominal cavity, three zones,  
 superior, middle and inferior zones, liver,  
 kidneys and intestines, spleen, pancreas  
 and testicles muscles of the thigh, lumbar  
 plexus, lymphatic veins superficial  
 and deep, Anatomy of heart lungs, foetal  
 circulation; muscles of the lower extrem-  
 ities, myocutaneous fascia and muscles of  
 thigh, Scarpa's triangle, lumbar plexus  
 course of nerves, long, lumbar nerves, Hernia  
 two cases ignored in ligation farther up  
 the thigh, surgical anatomy, extensor mus-  
 cle, bone made three, bone three, adduc-  
 to muscles, arteries iliac, femoral, mus-  
 cle of Tibia, Tibia, arteries veins and ner-  
 ves extremities, lungs, four instances  
 of fibro-serous membranes, interval li-  
 ving, of ear, dura mater investment  
 of heart, Hernia oblique, nerves Baile  
 vein of forearm cutaneous nerves, deep  
 fascia, nerves arteries direct com-  
 munication, arteries of forearm

Cyclo branched, three of axilla; arteries of wrist and  
 hand, flexors of forearm, arteries, ulnar and radial;  
 nerve brachial plexus, phrenic and supra-  
 scapular; beneath the clavicle, muscles in  
 Tumor and intercostal cutaneous  
 muscles of forearm, flexor muscles, syno-  
 sial bursa and bursa mucosa, palmar  
 fascia; arteries of forearm, nerve course of abduc-  
 tor on the surface of the metacarpal bones  
 not between them, muscles and nerves of  
 the back, latissimus dorsi, muscles of shoul-  
 der, supra spinatus, deltoid, tendon of shoul-  
 der, posterior group of muscles of shoulder, re-  
 flections of peritoneum commence at the  
 diaphragm, muscles of forearm and hand, dor-  
 sal surface; 1<sup>st</sup> Radial group; nerves, ulnar  
 and palmar surface; Ulteral artery, where  
 is it ligated? Sciatic nerve, Gluteo max-  
 imus, minimus attached and Tri-  
 formis, Lumbo sacral plexus branches  
 and posterior roots p. die, greater and less  
 Sciatic nerve, Obturator foramen, levator  
 foraminis, serratus; muscles of posterior as-  
 pect of thigh, gracilis, lesser trochanter  
 and Terodorsus, inner and outer ham-  
 string, Popliteal nerve and space, Kru-  
 tinus canal, arteries, muscles and superficial  
 branches place to ligate the Popliteal artery  
 is the upper part at the division of the  
 vein and Arteries' insertion; movements  
 of muscles and surgical anatomy of  
 thigh, origin and insertion of gastro-  
 cnemius, muscles, arteries and nerves  
 of thigh, muscles of foot, abductor  
 and adductor longus pollicis and flexor  
 of group, Clavical posterior muscle ar-  
 teries and several Popliteal artery, Iggot  
 interosseous and Peroneal arteries, dor-  
 sal cutaneous nerve, Crural nerve, long

Digtournon, posterior Tibialis longus, superficial  
 flexor contraction of Tibial muscles the cause of flat  
 foot Taliped pars, peroneus tertius, digitation  
 of Popliteal artery, muscles of foot, plantar sur-  
 face arteries, interossei and interossei plantar  
 vessels and artery, runs to the toes, accessory  
 muscles, Lumbosacral, lumbar, longus  
 transversus interossei, inferior perforator  
 artery, three adductors, four abductors, acro-  
 nio ligaments, hip joint, varieties of dis-  
 location of head of femur, surgical anatomy  
 of Femur, Capsular ligament, acetabulum,  
 ligamentum teres, synovial glands, cotyloid  
 ligament, muscles of Gluteus, steady action,  
 muscles out and in, ligaments of the knee  
 joint are twelve in number, Semitendinosus  
 extensor, crucial ligament, Cartilages of  
 knee and ankle joint, ligaments of hand  
 abductor and adductor, mesocarpia son-  
 iformis, wrist flex synovial membranes  
 form kinds of ligaments only allowed.  
 flexor and extensor ligaments of  
 shoulder joint capsular, coraco-acromi-  
 al, pectoral and arteries Circulation two  
 systems, General view of arterial system,  
 venous system, cellular connective tissue  
 cerebri, Medulla Oblongata, hemispheres,  
 membranes, fluids Cerebral nerves twelve  
 in number, ligamenta dentantata,  
 flexor, sympathetic nerve, ganglions of brain  
 control circulation and secretion, Ophthal-  
 mic, Trigeminal and Trigeminal ganglions,  
 Larynx, cartilages, ligaments, Scapula  
 humerus;

David B. Watson  
 Prof. Anatomy

Medical Department of University of Omaha  
 Omaha, Neb.  
 Residence, Buffalo, N. Y. 1875-76

## Physiology

Mucous membrane is attached to sub-mucous tissue; gastric tubules secrete gastric juice, acids retard the flow of fluids at Kalk's basket, condition of gustatory sense. Bile juice and mucous membrane of stomach, highly seasoned food increases gastric juice, also bitter drinks and compressions on the Gustatory nerve influenced. Abnormal digestion, oily portions of intestinal juice are not affected by the gastric, pancreatic juice is the principle in emulsifying bodies, especially fat. Bile is an excruciating substance, mucous membrane thickens and digestion reddens the large intestine, while the small intestine multiplies its surface. Flaps of intestine, Liver, Gall bladder, duct, lymphatics of lungs force the liver down. The food is sometimes acid and sometimes alkali, stercoraceous, jaundiced, bilious and coloring so<sup>th</sup>, relaxation alone and contraction alone during health evacuation occurs once in 24 hrs but in the intestines generally air and is generated from food, pancreatic juice changes half digested albuminous, bile is secreted by the cells of the liver, through which uric acid secrete pass. Absorption does not occur in the mouth is rapid in the stomach and fatty substances become so much that they pass into the circulation. The salts of the bile are reabsorbed. Berzelius lived before he knew the importance of his discovery in 1822. Lymphatics discovered in 1641 by W. Wendland, no lymphatics in the bronchial tubes or alveolar membranes reserve air in their structures bone cartilage and lungs ether and chloroform, exhalation and absorption, hypostemic

methods largely assist in cooling effects. certain  
 mixture of liquids does not occur when one  
 is a fatty emulsion. the many and certain  
 points are exceptions activity of circulation has  
 tend that of absorption, the cerebro spinal nerve  
 influence absorption, imbibition, certain con-  
 ditions necessary for endosmosis and exosmosis  
 air, poison is introduced by respiration also  
 from a fractured limb compression, atrophy  
 in the mouth, secretions are sometimes re-  
 sorted to homogeneous axonal substances transmit  
 liquids dense liquids have less affinity, diff-  
 usibility of liquids; elevation of temperature of  
 great practical advantage. Hydrochloric acid ut-  
 on gastric juice, hydrogous cathartics, albumen  
 the best agent for absorption and transudation.  
 The superficial lymphatics are the largest, and  
 most abundant on the median line on the  
 inside of the membrane of the lungs especially  
 and at the origin of blood vessels. Rays shape  
 before lymph and chyle are excreted, these  
 action is alkaline and coagulate quickly all  
 organic bodies in the lymph exist also  
 in the blood, the composition of blood and  
 lymph coagulated identical with white of  
 the circulation of lymph through glands is  
 retarded, porous structures that fluid  
 parts arise from lymph. Chyle has the odor of  
 rancor, its reaction is alkaline, and its ap-  
 pearance depends on food, removed it coagulates  
 An analysis of chyle, albumen the most impor-  
 tant element pulsations of heart influence  
 circulation, respiration in left bronchus  
 largest fluid depend on Carbonic acid,  
 heat affects creation, urine passed is a saline  
 in reactions Carbonate of ammonia passed  
 as gas, blood more important than any other  
 animal fluid, reaction of blood is alkaline.  
 Blood is moved in the big cavities of



The heart and also in the veins, the dark blood of the heart, cavity and veins depends on carbonic acid.  
 S. B. J. Chemistry, Prof. Physiology, Histology and pathological anatomy, Med. Sch. of Western Cleveland, O. 1875-76 winter session

## Chemistry

All masses of matter are porous inertia, attractions, gravitation, cohesion is what in liquids, water 800 times heavier than air; two views concerning the properties of matter held by the old philosophers: the atomic theory and anti-atomic; the ultimate atoms are alike: pure gold is an example also the compound atom of water can be created nor destroyed, may be combined and can again be separated into its primary elements. Oil and water do not unite; bodies combine in certain definite proportions, kind space, matter and force. Hydrogen the smallest combining element. Simple or compound bodies, forces convertible into one another. Heat is a force that manifests itself in all bodies. A few years ago no temperature lower than the polar regions; Carbon is solidified; propagation of heat depends upon the perfection of contact. Conduction of heat is the gradual propagation of heat to particles by means of contact. Difference in bodies, some are non-conductors metals best, stones, and brick next, glass and charcoal bad conductors, Wool sponges, porous substances poor conductors, glass poorer than liquids; various practical applications of heat; loose cotton best for bed clothing, iron, steel work both ways, farther out, sand, it, saw dust, Communication by conduction, radiation instantaneous, in the city of heat commensurate as the distance of the object polished metallic surfaces poor conductors of heat. Sea prepared in a

polished silver teapot remains warm longer than when boiled in a tin one; rough stones better for heat than polished ones reflect heat and light from the same angle of reflection equals that of incidence. Bright as perfect radiators best reflectors, absorption of heat, radiators are good reflectors black is the best absorber of heat, red and blue next, white the poorest and warmest color for an overcoat, the difference is owing to the weather, upper regions of the atmosphere colder, day pipes. To heat to pass through the old people light their pipes by the refracted light of the sun upon the spectacles, transparent bodies do not transmit light in the same proportion, temperature from which heat emanates has an influence on transmission, latent heat does not affect the thermometer, sensible heat does, but all bodies radiate all heat, thermometer of dew, sweating pitchers condensed the drops of water upon the sides Earth cooled by radiation of positive condensed particles upon its surface (the pendulum elongated) ice successively shortens in winter, the rate of expansion of solids increase by temperature, liquids follow same law, water an exception in expanding by boiling, cooling, freezing, water in cooling contracts less, if water followed the general law the earth would be a frozen world, ice a conductor of heat, surface water diminished in volume by boiling. The tower of a rook was an example of the expansion of gases, the tower hill monument of gravity, from the custom house of New York a chimney (built on philosophical principles) stands as a subject of interest to medical men, because of temperature, thermometer invented by Fahrenheit, expanding air is influenced by pressure, it is common material of filling thermometers,  $180^{\circ}$  between melting

point of ice and boiling point of water. Latent heat of water greater than that of any other body. Ocean influence on climate, water is carried into the cells. To prevent articles from freezing heat is put out in congelation. a certain quantity of Hausen salt converts solids into liquids, liquids into gases substances evaporated at a low degree of temperature as alcohol or water are called volatile, water boils at a lower temperature in glass vessels heat disappears in liquidizing substances, conversion of water into steam causes its expansion. In the conversion of liquids into gases there is a large amount of steam, at 212° has 1660' of bulk. Takes as much heat to boil water at any temperature as soon as cold. Evaporation facilitated by heat, the greater the surface, the faster the evaporation, density of the air favors it and motion, saturated air retards it more than but very water. Ether, surgeons lotion, whisky, alcohol, sprinkling floor, showers, water may be frozen in winter by evaporation of ether. Vapors diffuse into each other, ether evaporates at all temperatures, heat is not a fluid but a foreign body. Two theories of light one to consist of particles given off by the sun, and light to consist of motions or vibrations from luminous bodies, falls in straight lines, prisms disperse, and repeat % of different colors. Phosphorus does not heat at common temperatures. Chemical affinity the force which unites bodies, if the force is not equal affinity is weak. Carbon and Hydrogen most simple cases of affinity, single and double elective affinity, buterism of oppos affinity. Temperature a great agent. Heat overcomes affinity causing decomposition. Rubbing qualities of substances brought into play when produced in bodies by their various compounds. Bodies is often changed by absorption of an impure gas, all acids & alkalis are vegetable in their nature.

alkalies restore them to blue, boron retards chemical affinity, sulphuric acid combines with water in any proportion. The properties of bodies are not changed by solution, water the common solvent, all bodies which combine with energy and change properties combine in regular proportion. Law of multiple proportions, multiply the leading element by the whole number of equivalents of compounds found by adding equivalent amounts of elements ascertained by chemical analysis, infinitely divisible. In binary compounds the mass is always taken from the electro-negative element. Termonuclear in idea, the combinations of Mercury form combining all other electro-positive, symbol always first, some few negative, atomicalature; acids unite with bases to form salts are named from both acids and bases three classes: 1<sup>st</sup> with essential, acid super rather 1<sup>st</sup> on bases to one acid, super - two acids to one base, 3<sup>rd</sup> are lead the one of acid to one base bracket combined, work abbreviated by use of symbols which are as important to the chemist as tools to the mechanic. To neutralize a base employ as many equivalents of the acids as the use of oxygen in the to form an Oxygenic compound. Allotropic conditions change by vaporization. Two bodies possessing different properties combine in the same relation are isomeric. Oxygen combines with all other elements except Fluorine, discovered by Lavoisier in 1774, abundant and necessary to life, prepared from red oxide of Mercury is of great affinity, smoothly obtained from chlorate of Potash and decomposed by heat almost supports combustion, supports animal life. Ozone or ozonized form its odor, inflames the lungs, is combustible, oxidizes most the pyrophoric, heat, and starch, and set fire to K. Hydrogen is inflammable in air, discovered by Cavendish.

prepared by the action of sulphuric acid  
 upon metallic zinc light inflammable gas  
 essential to reach high capacity for heat, used  
 for filling balloons when alone combine this  
 volume is the same, H and O form an explo-  
 sive mixture, combine to form  $H_2O$  distilled  
 water the only pure kind, smoke from  
 chimneys does not rise but dissolves in in-  
 condensed float in water, clouds formed by  
 condensed vapours become liquids from  
 fusion, Opium dissolves quicker in pure spirit  
 than water, soft water may be impure, soil of  
 the western rivers contains saline ingredients  
 Be on your guard with N. Nitrogen gas, note  
 was discovered by Rutherford in 1784 is obtained  
 by burning phosphorus in atmospheric air, or by  
 passing chlorine gas through ammonia; the foulness  
 of the air is due to the admixture of it, just and  
 spread diffuse constantly in the air and with differ-  
 ent degrees of rapidity. The smaller the quantity  
 the efficient is the result, O and C diffused  
 through the quantity of C gas is variable, plant  
 obtain it from the soil and atmosphere ammonia  
 is excreted by H. N. is a corrosive poison  
 and corrodes all bodies in contact a poison is  
 a substance which takes into the stomach destroy  
 life or deranges healthy action, An interested phy-  
 sician would treat the case and analyse and com-  
 pound a suspected poison, another reason is  
 the importance of testimony in court ammonia  
 is obtained from slaked lime and sal ammoniac  
 ammonia, which was known to the ancients first  
 from burning dried camels dung in the peat  
 has a volatile gas and absorbed by water, when  
 cold absorbs five or six hundred times its own vol-  
 ume, is irritating, never safe to take a cork  
 from a phial of concentrated ammonia, the  
 chlorine decomposes it some metals and  
 very light substances, H. ore measures fine and

ammonia and harts the house-eyes furnishes  
 food for plants. Diamond is the purest form of  
 Carbon, hardest substance known, not absolutely  
 cuts glass, crystallizes in octahedron forms heated in  
 the open air, but does not burn in the air.  
 Graphite is made of Carbon and is very soft, polished,  
 lampblack is made from the soot of alcohol  
 through a red hot tube, Lamp glass, lamp covers,  
 carbon and all varieties of coal, anthracite and  
 bituminous gases condensed in the pores of  
 coal, charcoal is a disinfectant purifier coal oil  
 and water metals are reduced from their ores by  
 means of charcoal. Carbonic acid gas discovered by  
 Dr Black: a fixed and heavy gas obtained by heat  
 impure carbonate where by acid acts on metal  
 It decomposes both acid and base. A binary com-  
 pound is formed, the gas gives to flame its offen-  
 sive odor. Flame must not be admitted to explo-  
 sive liquids never fill a lamp with burning it  
 by daylight air is the cause of the explosion. Silicic  
 acid elements in plants. ... strains and joints of wood  
 and roots. The fatal dose of sulphuric acid con-  
 sists to be burning patient vomits stark black fluid  
 The metals are fifty in number. Potash &  
 soda are the principal ingredients of glass. It is  
 the only metal affected by the magnet and  
 with iron in metallic stones. The common ar-  
 ticle of catbane has no taste or odor. Metals to are  
 The mineral which include the or telluric and  
 non metallic bodies acids, alkalies and salts  
 metallic. vegetables, uric, animal. Gantharic  
 acid. Kermes, Berberol, Morphia, Opium  
 strychnia, Cerebro spinal thonia, all date  
 of arsenia. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, fil-  
 ters. Salts formed into the liquid. Three  
 is a fatal dose under ordinary cir-  
 cumstances. Diamond cannot be kept red truly  
 also the fatal doses. Beasts, Birds, Reptiles  
 bounded on chemical reactions are of

importance to physicians. The fluids of the stomach are the only means of judging; even trace of arsenic should be removed before it. The Copper test is the most reliable but when fluids interfere then Karstin, the Sulf hydric. These three are the most reliable fluids must be in different bottles and clean. Brass, copper, lead and tin were known in the old times. The tests of lead poisons are Copper and its compounds. The test of sugar of lead is isopper. The salts of copper are more poisonous than those of lead. Lime in various one or two of the most valuable tests of Mercury. Ethered crystals, bismuth sublimite cured the skin; the fatal of this medicine is not definitely known; antidote, albumen, egg and with three varieties of organic substances, essential, vegetable acids and alkalies. Cellulose heated in air changes into water and carbonic acid. Lactic acid converts sugar into carbonic acid.

Thomas Doan

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### Surgery

Inflammation terminates in a resolution and metastasis products serum, blood, lymph and mixed lymph is of two kinds, fibrous and corpuscular, circumscribed and diffuse suppuration. End, handle, serum, ichorous suppurant. Tissues change color after in size, sensibility is modified, pain is more severe as bright. Inflammation of liver is accompanied after by pain in the shoulder. The functions are increased after and checked and the nutrition is arrested. A distinction between local and constitutional flux is important. There are three

forms of inflammatory fever, *atheric*, *cattheric*  
 and *infectant*. The stages: *invasion*, *period* and  
*decline*. Causes: *local*, *acut*: excess of *sex*,  
*season*, *age* and *habit* of  
*living*; *mechanical* causes; *chemical* agents; *old*  
*heat* and *excited* condition of the blood. *Idiop*  
*pathic* and *traumatic* causes. Disease is a  
*rearrangement* of function. The treatment is  
*preventive* and *curative*. *relieve* the function.  
*inflammation* of blood increased by *cathartics*  
*cold* applied to *lessen* circulation to the part  
*irritants* removed. *ant*. *oppressing* active means  
 should be employed. *arthropathic* *recond*.  
*constitutional* and *local* *bleeding* is used  
 only when *vital* parts are involved. The pulse  
 the guide in *bleeding*: should be done with  
*discretion*; the *medicament* *cephalic* the one mostly  
 employed. The *inflamed* parts enlarged by *in*  
*fusion*; the sharp pain is caused by *infla*  
*med* *membrane*. the sharp pain by *pus* *act*  
*ing* caused by *our* *excitation*; heat by the *time*  
*forming* process and the red and white corpus  
*cles* *burning* *fever* produced *febrile* condition  
*local* *inflammation* caused by *sympathy* from  
*time* the products are *fibrin* and *mucus*  
*fever* is *atheric* or *cattheric*; *commence*  
 with *chill* *chill*, *rigor*, *favorable* if the pulse  
 is *natural* and *secretions* *seasonal*. *heret*  
*inflammation* is checked by *opening* the *tem*  
*poral* artery. *Mercurial* *evacuation* of *intest*  
*al* *caecal* should be used with *caution*.  
 The *et* *argued* in *fibrinous* condition of the  
 blood *promote* *absorption*; *stimulate* *evacuation*.  
*High* *side*, *black* *oxide* and *canale* *therapy*  
 should not be used with the *feble* and *young*.  
*Development* is the *rearrangement* of particles  
 into a *higher* state of *temperature*. *acrim* *ilation*  
 is the *coalescing* of the various *constit*.  
 for *tissue* *marking*. The action of the heart



increases as age advances In inflammation the diet is important, anguillaginous disor- ders, pure air, avoid drafts, local bleeding produces scarification each lye removes one ounce of blood caution in severe hemorrhage stopped by nitrate of silver cupping return of blood passed by application of heating cold, cold is never to be applied to a surface mottled with gangrene heat and moisture for a change, ascodther, bread and smooth poultice flannel, trochiscs of Opium, acorn, tonics astringents, antiseptics cauterizing food is useful in chrysipelas warm cloth, arbuta, navelle, fourcloath, oil cloth, nitrate of silver is an alterative, irritant in erythema, gastritis, pleuritis, inflammation of throat and eye, conium maculatum can be applied only in cases of suppuration, changes the action to a healthy nutrition, tincture of iodine, or deficient, applicability in skin diseases carbuncles, ulcers, chilblains, carbolic acid, antiseptic, destructants prevent infection absorption of sinus, antiseptics cochar, carbonic acid, the oxide of potassium, blisters, spanish flies by their action relieve the congested part and prepare the system for its normal action, colds caution produces strangury and in young children copious irritants are not to be used in acute stages, suppurations not more persistent, caustic plaster is useful for cords, attention to all symptoms of disease is important, swelling is prominent in chronic inflammation, special disease is serious chronic inflammations cured by removal of cause attention to general system, the sensations are promoted, Mercurius the best agent, but should be used with caution; also iodine and strychnine, bromine, compound, colocynth, R. clophylla. Give more attention to the bowels is important and diet. The juice should be retained in beef tea, emulsi in the open air; locally rest, elevation, leeching, blistering, constrictant.

constitutional disorder, compression. The treatment is preventive and curative. First remove cause; second, rest of function, application of cold, evaporating lotions, bleeding diminishes the plethora, restores function of blood's manner of bleeding; apply a ligature, the Median Cephalic the vein. If not wound artery a vessel; or even bleed until fainting occur, bleed when important organs are involved, as inflammation of the lungs. Evacuate intestinal canal and promote action by mercurial action. Hy. H. promotes absorption. Opiates should be given with caution, sometimes evacuate and stimulate the secretions; dependent on the nervous system; saline substances act on the fibrin of the blood and stimulate the glandular organs, local depletions, lotions; scarifications; crystal of alum. Capacity of repair prospectively the reparative power is greater in the young. The prognosis in injuries of young people is favorable, of the old discouraging. The capacity of repair is influenced by development than growth. Internal wounds inflame; external suppurate; healing of wounds immediate union; formation of the parts by primary adhesion and effusion; healed by secondary adhesion filaments of fibrin, organized blastema, the greater the amount of blood effused the slower is the healing. Lymph is the medium of repair; subcutaneous wounds developed into cells; external wounds do not simulate repair; repair by immediate union is the most desirable. The surface must be clean, parts perfectly adapted, there is no inflammation. Repair by secondary intention or intermediate union. Third is repair by granulations; lymph brings the surfaces together; the blood and mucus become developed. Healing in slow the rest is the fourth method, the granulations must be healthy; the scar is formed by effused blood, lymph and corpuscles. Some cells intercommunicate, the fibers do not. Subcutaneous wounds heal more rapidly than superficial.

The degeneration of cells from pus which stimulates growth, flesh and indolent abscess. There are five different ways in which wounds are healed; repair does not take place during inflammation. Transfusion of blood is not beneficial for lymph is absorbed from the clot. The healing by immediate union is the quickest and best for lymph then is of service. In Anger's there is exsanguination of blood, exudation of lymph and rapid fusion of separated material. The immediate union of fractures is of rare occurrence but is hardened bone formed through the medium of cartilage. The action of the heart increases with age, the vessels become more rigid require greater force. Hypertrophy is not a constructive but properly physiological, atrophy of tissue is peculiar to age. Fracture is a very important subject. There is often hemorrhage, combination of frequently formation of cartilaginous lymph and cancellous structure. Provisional callous is internal, overreaching and intermediate; shaping molding and closing of bone. Existing bone is essential to union; the osseous material is first absorbed; protein bone must be brought to bone, friction employed, grating heard, plastic deposits, fibrous tissues, removal of sharp projections, formation of external call around. In compound fractures secure a closure, the period of time is eight or ten days and ossification three months; the effusion of blood is not essential to repair, rest, eight days possibly by immediate union, animal motion is provided by provisional callous, which is found in the osseous bones of the human family; transit of lymph to bone developed into fibrous tissue. Internal and intermediate callous is the intermediate, after the ossification the edges of the bone become smooth; the animal structure is softer than the surrounding bone. The repair of compound fractures is slower than simple ones, by granulations and depends

on the constitution of the person generally, four weeks time, a fracture failing to unite shows a wrong state of blood, and deficiency of nervous influence. In the union of joints the fibres fail to connect, the union must be broken up by antiseptic instruments. The bruising of bone and periosteum is worthy of attention. Bones are soft in children, may be bent, bruised, inflamed or fractured. The savage American boy is possessed of mechanical skill. Instruments & cast air levers are the most severe; those by indirect violence the more remote is the shock, binds between a weight and an opposing power. The surgical neck of H. humerus is usually broken in indirect violence and by muscular action; the causes are predisposing; the lo. & bones and those of the extremities are most liable to be broken, it is more common in children and generally transverse; it is oblique in old age and the part at a distance from the force tends. The race, habits of the individual have their bearing; among females the tibia and fibula are most subject to fractures and slight falls in weak little ones. Temperature, frozen ground, ice. The varieties of fracture are consequent on the difference of bone, transverse, oblique, and impacted. The transverse fracture at right angles is especially rare in the adult; instance of a stick from a snail. The patient died, gunshot when oblique to the axis of the h. The longitudinal ones are split and impacted. In a simple fracture there is no communication with the external air, compound and comminuted with the air; compound fractures are of many kinds. Compound fractures communicate with the open air both simple and comminuted. The symptoms of fracture are repetition, pain, swelling, bruising. Inspection and location and important the position, and shape of the limb, swelling of the part, distance from point to point, second symptoms, manipulation, mobility. As a point considered, the limb must be

handled with care. The manner of taking hold of  
 and managing a limb is of consequence. Chlo-  
 form should be given in some cases, minute ex-  
 amination, delicacy of position, lymph is squeezed  
 upon the ends of the bone; the first object is to stay  
 and sound limb, the second as little deformity as  
 possible, first secure the ends of the bone as each  
 as can be done; second object is to keep them so.  
 Then to the health of the patient, the bed should  
 be a hair mattress, moved with care, bring the bone  
 in apposition, apply means to prevent inflame-  
 lion, the surgeon's dress the bones to one ideal  
 way have in mind their action, the common  
 practice is to suspend the limb, and almost all of the  
 success influence is the appliance is to keep it  
 in place; the splints secure extension and counter  
 extension, and bandaged from the extremity of  
 the limb till above the seat of fracture. With the frag-  
 ments into their place, manipulations, reduction,  
 an established set of splints, they should be made  
 to restrain movements above and below the joints; if  
 the leg is broken and the knee bandaged, the frac-  
 ture would be bandaged above the joint with care  
 and not too tight. The starch bandage is too stiff.  
 The limb should be sponged and openers pro-  
 vided; first wood, iron, gutta serena; splints would be  
 of different sizes, cushions, pads, teta wood, paper  
 from cold; so the southern states the cool nights  
 and warm days are uncomfortable; necrosis and  
 gangrene are the effects of the wound and also  
 pulmonary diseases, compound differ in treatment  
 and are healed by manipulation; a second question for  
 a fracture near the joint the prognosis is unfa-  
 vorable; near the body fatal; the nerve and vessels  
 are lacerated and amputation should be per-  
 formed as soon as possible; a certain amount of ac-  
 tion should be established first. Conservative  
 surgery is all important. Distal splint is best  
 compound fracture, compound fracture, some

Times suppurate; onion soup and Beef Tea should be  
 given to the patient, should be cleaned and the  
 starch bandage applied; secondary amputation,  
 first purpose, secondly debility, pyæmia, gonorrhoea  
 is for a patient but gonorrhoea and efforts may  
 be his death, conscience and motives are right  
 but the responsibility is awful, bad adjustment  
 should be repaired before ossification, at union  
 of fracture. Contracture of muscles occur in fractures  
 between the parts to portion and prevent inflammation.  
 Treatment of ununited fractures; compression, the  
 ten to the surface of the limb, rubbing of fragments of  
 bone together, cauterises, puncture, excision of the  
 ends, subcutaneous friction with sharp instrumen-  
 ts at the ends of the bones; special fracture of  
 bones of the face, nose, Malar bone; fracture of upper  
 and lower jaw; rib: first, second and floating ribs all  
 done fractured, either once or by direct force. Clavicle  
 sometimes near Scapula, humerus, below  
 the elbow joint, through the condyles dangerous; careful  
 diagnosis, passive motion may be indicated in two or  
 three weeks after, olecranon process of the forearm,  
 splints & fore bandage, talus and Peroneus. There are three  
 fractures of the clavicle occurs mostly in females and  
 children, is easy of diagnosis; cephalum, cranium; pos-  
 sibly the arm upward and backward and outward;  
 figure of eight bandage; Scapula; the arm raised  
 displacement dressed, bring arm into position;  
 figure of eight bandage; cranium; pad. The upper  
 and floating ribs are broken at the curvature,  
 the lung and pleural membrane are injured;  
 if a spike of bone enters the lung it is serious,  
 treatable but protracted, bandaged. Humerus; sim-  
 ple and impacted; importance of surgical skill.  
 Fracture of the elbow joint is serious, resection  
 and excision, is maintained by an angular  
 splint, the cartilage decays and inflammation  
 ensues, is easily treated, the pad is applied  
 amputation is never admissible, about the

Radius, head of the Radius with displacement of the bone; in lateral displacement the hand must be drawn inwards and bandage passed over hand; a straight splint will not do. Metacarpal bone is broken from blow, the roller is used, intra-scapular shortening, force is applied and inflammation subdued, the union is ligamentous, the axillary pad is used and strong.

The extra-scapular fracture causes great displacement; the treatment is the same; the varieties of shaft fracture are the transverse, the oblique, compound and comminuted; in the scapular bone the boards assist and the roller is used.

Fractures of the humerus, especially, are very important of the pelvis uncommon, caused by direct force compression or crush; the complications are numerous; finally, attention to the bladder, the ureter could be drawn by means of a catheter, manipulation, crepitation, keep in position by a plaster and pelvis bandage, fracture of both bones through the acetabulum, sacrum, coccyx require a tail-tail pad. Fracture of the femur is serious, there are five varieties, two external and internal. The pain is not always in the part affected, is more acute at night, the temperature changes. Fracture of the femur within the capsular ligament, change in cancellous structure, posture of limb, eversion, standing posture is of consequence, bones must be placed, manipulation, crepitation, does not also promote bony union, importance of knowing that a bony callus take place. Extra-scapular fracture, prominence, crepitation, cold fomentations, leeching, rest, fracture of the shaft of the femur is common; comminuted, oblique, compound, strain injury, careful inspection for wounds denoted by action of the muscles. The right kind of a fracture band must be had, Smith's Anterior spl. Allows motion.

of Hip, bandages attached to the bed, otherwise strips  
 and chain snaths obtained; patient must be put  
 upon bed and kept in position; manipulation,  
 shortening of half an inch is good, bring  
 the parts into apposition and maintain them  
 there, Traction force applied by pulley and weight  
 and splint extension is useful both in simple  
 and compound fractures, starch bandage, the  
 ends of bone must be kept in exact line.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> perfect care against shortening, 3<sup>rd</sup> slightly ex-  
 tended 4<sup>th</sup> the heel must be guarded against un-  
 due pressure or ulceration will ensue, 5<sup>th</sup> ex-  
 tension and counter-extension must be guard-  
 ed, 6<sup>th</sup> care of bedclothes, must be attached to  
 horizontal splints. The position of the joint  
 is dangerous; the treatment is antiphlogistic  
 amputation is usual. Patella; the muscles con-  
 tract, cloth is bring fragments of bone appo-  
 sition, figure of eight bandage, double inclined  
 plane. The fracture of the tibia is dangerous es-  
 pecially when the internal organs are injured and  
 over the symphysis pubis, then bandage is used.  
 The femur is bandaged, fine fractures of femur;  
 the circle of motion and force of gravity, in case  
 the union is ligamentous, if 240 per cent union  
 occurred in only three weeks fifty years of age.  
 old persons must be bandaged and care crutches  
 pubic, perineal and pelvic band. Fracture of  
 the leg is very common at the upper part of the  
 Tibia is transverse and oblique, the Fibula is dis-  
 tant from the prominence of the Tibia is  
 shielded, not easily diagnosed in the upper  
 third, the tibia and fibula splint, fracture two  
 days of motion, full of band covered with  
 silk; compound fracture, starch bandage an  
 important question; swelling happens and  
 gangrene from tight bandage after the inflam-  
 mation subsided, apply next the limb a small  
 muslin bandage, stretched below the foot.



the bandage is soaked in starch & so on. These  
 folds from the extremity above the injury to the  
 exposed lower end of the Tibia and Fibula. Structure  
 of the joint is with a portion of the Fibula; in Fracture  
 the structure of joint is involved, the a-  
 pair of fractured joint is slow. Structure of the an-  
 kle joint is serious, amputation usually resorted to,  
 a vigorous constitution is favorable, bleeding from  
 the Arteries not uncommon. There are five com-  
 pound fractures which are treated alike <sup>as the</sup> Tibia  
 la; but end, the ankle joint. There is a great variety  
 of diseases of the joints, Synarthrosis, synsura, symphysis,  
 gomphosis, amphiarthrosis, diarthrosis, arthrosis  
 ginglymoid, anarthrodial, synovial fluid, albu-  
 men and muc. The joints are subject to  
 injury, kicks, blows, and falls, inflammation,  
 bleeding, <sup>cracking</sup> <sup>cracking</sup>, rest and ulceration of joint,  
 idiopathic not the cartilage and bone matter  
 in the mes effusion, puffiness, the pain  
 is intense, a speedy cure fails, discharge  
 of pus; absolute rest, cold poultice, joint be-  
 comes sound, ligaments ruptured, sprains  
 without fracture, pain, swelling, contusions  
 puncture, invasion, discharge, the structure  
 of the joint is impaired, serious in large  
 joints, entrance of air causes inflammation, be-  
 comes serious, the cause is rapid, the cure is  
 in probability, the bones and cartilage  
 injured by bullets are often lost and also  
 bones; amputation is not to be done at first.  
 The foot must be placed in the most favorable  
 position and circumflexed, debility of sup-  
 puration, cancerous growth, Dislocation, diarthro-  
 dial and ginglymoid are the most liable; those a-  
 mote from the foot are the most displaced; more  
 or less complete, simple, compound and com-  
 plicated; one with a fracture, spontaneous  
 contracted disease, absorption, congenital primitive  
 causes. Fine, old and recent. These classes of

ion of bones. Dislocations are partial or complete, compound, complicated, congenital, mal position of the child: 1<sup>st</sup> contraction of brachiales; inferior & axillary, clavicle and scapula; of humerus, elbow joint is common. 2<sup>nd</sup> both bones are displaced forwards and there is lengthening. 3<sup>rd</sup> lateral displacement & strains motion. The Radius is displaced inward, outward and backward, manipulation, angular splint, wrist joint, metacarpal bone of the thumb, Capitate. Epiphyse ends of the Radius and ulna are dislocated in four ways; inward, outward, backward and forwards. The hip is dislocated 1<sup>st</sup> upward and backwards upon the dorsum of the Ilium. Fracture and dislocation of the Ilium, Obturator foramen; Pelvis outward and inward and upward upon its own axis, subluxation of the knee joint, ankle joint, Metatarsals forwards and backwards. Femur bones Scapula, ribs, vertebra. The injuries of the head are important, contusions, lacerations and concussion of the brain. Do not resort to bleeding. Sometimes are sometimes of benefit. Compression, special sense and touch are affected in concussions, but not in compressions. Treat the cause. Traumatism on cephalitis yields only to active treatment. The dachnoid membrane becomes readily affected. Cold is applied to the head. The discharge of blood and serum from the ear indicates fracture at the base of the skull. The digestive organs are the most liable to accident; aesculapian sedatives, the reflex press influence it, bowels, anacardiac, etc. nux. Vomica, Hydrophobia, Cholera, occasionally constitutional treatment, cathartics, tonics, quinine, potash, belladonna, acetic, wounded nerves divided subcutaneous, circulatory system, excretion of blood, condition of body and head, Compression of an artery, Removal, Transfusion, great loss of rain, diffuse inflammation, air in the ... prevention, posture. Three varieties of orechia: Pelious, ulcers and Pileonatic, H. Terebal.

Circulatory system, injuries of the mind, extravasation  
 in the veins is dangerous, chemical change in  
 the blood, suppression in the flow of blood, diffuse  
 inflammation, Arteries cut and knised; contusion.  
 Haemorrhage from arteries. History of aneurism arterial  
 haemorrhage. Three changes; 1<sup>st</sup> Constitution of blood.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Change in heart action. 3<sup>rd</sup> Change in coats of  
 arteries, efficacies to increase, should be opened up com-  
 pletely; here the Tourniquet, the band is a safe means  
 the thumb placed upon the vein; permanent anast.  
 cold, styptic, mechanical rubrics, spiders web,  
 puffball, chronically act upon tissues; acetate of  
 copper, ligation with iron, antiseptics, sugar of lead,  
 does not close by primary adhesion but suppuration  
 ligatures, actual cautery, reef knot, superintend  
 ligations, aneurisms true and false varieties: pu-  
 siform, sacculated. Varieties of phlebitis, varicose  
 and thrombotic veins. Varieties of cancer. The  
 treatment is local and constitutional, Chlorine,  
 caustics, sulphuric acid, acetic acid, arsenic  
 strychnine acid, Koush, constitutional difficulty  
 Epithelioma always to be removed.

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### Clinical Surgery

Common square bandage, Triangular cravat,  
 Muller's cross, Greek cross, common oblong bandage,  
 common graduated, graduated pyramidal, cross  
 of head and angle of jaw, Howell's bandage of head  
 and face, simple, triangle character for the  
 double character and bifurcated also one same for  
 the cross of head and neck is 55 yds. The sim-  
 ple character is two circular folds around the neck  
 around the forehead, chin, around the neck again  
 twice again around the feet. Bifurcated and Double is  
 for the lower jaw Double character, secure the in-

Tied end at 3 around the chin over the arumitt, or three  
 times around the head and chin; around the head, the angle  
 of the jaw, twice around the neck, the head, extended  
 by circular turns around the head, over turning Cephalion.  
 For 18 yds. bandage of Hippocriton, of the Egyptian oncom-  
 soxied double-headed roller, the 1<sup>st</sup> one plain, the other ven-  
 eries each turn; used to compress the head in children  
 having hydrocephalus. Cross of neck and l. ad. two  
 circulars around the neck, figure of 8. Front occipi-  
 tal - base of triangle on the forehead, the edges are fol-  
 ded and neatly turned forward, the apex is hung  
 upward and spirored, used in cases of con-  
 cussion to the head. Bipaxial the base is on the 1<sup>st</sup> side, the  
 triangle on the other, rounds of the forehead over the  
 head and under chin. Occipital bands around and  
 over the head and under the ears, spiral of the chest  
 is one yard and a half long, used in fracture of the  
 ribs and to confine poultices. Torstain figure of 8 and  
 both axils, one circular turn around the chest under  
 the other arm and around again. At 4, figure of 8  
 and one axil; around the neck under the arm to  
 confine dressings to the shoulder. At 6 figure of 8  
 and one axil, the initial end is on the shoul-  
 der, piece around the arm over the chest and around  
 the other arm; fracture of the Clavicle. Bandages  
 of the foot and lower extremities. The spiral of the  
 leg commences at the heel and creases  
 the foot; the spiral of the foot commenced at the  
 middle figure of 8 and initial, two circular turns  
 spiral of instep, figure of 8 of ankle; spiral of leg;  
 circular of ankle, and below lower extremities  
 is useful for sores, ulcers, extensive abra-  
 ces, adhesive plaster in adults do not go above  
 the knee, in children some distance above,  
 strips of adhesive plaster in cases of fracture  
 and hip disease begin early enough, figure  
 of 8 of the heel, knee. The stirrup bandages, apply  
 flannel, cotton, wrapping paper, laid on the  
 internal and external apl. to, commences

At the finger and toes and pass upward, never off by the hand bandage for good; two or three weeks is the time to roll the slacks, right is important. Castrolig of 8 is used in broken castles, two and four tailed friends of the heel and isorap; the two strips are united. Castrolig handkerchief is folded like a cravat. 1<sup>st</sup> band of chest and shoulder, around the arm, over the shoulder, across the back over shoulder and axil, keeps the shoulders at rest. 2<sup>nd</sup> band of ~~mass~~ <sup>mass</sup>, around the chest always right to left over the right shoulder with each turn make one circular around the chest every other one across and one around. 3<sup>rd</sup> Double cross of ~~mass~~ <sup>mass</sup>, half circular turn, one of the chest is the best method. 4<sup>th</sup> circular of arm. 5<sup>th</sup> spiral of finger 1 and 2 to 1/4 inches in width. Spiral of all the fingers. Two pieces of lint are applied to the finger at right angles and the bandage in a square knot. Select cross, common square, cut out, diamond, semicircular, once around the finger, once over joint, longitudinal around two strips to one circular.

D B Smith, Director of the  
Chair of Clinical surgery in the Medical department  
of the University of South, Cleveland, O. session 1878-79

Inflammation cannot attack a joint and lead to positive changes without showing its presence

Case 1<sup>st</sup>. A boy with a flexed limb and clubbed foot, the deformity toward the flexor muscles. This is the opposite of the profession; is cured if treated judiciously. Cases of this kind occur frequently to young physicians. In some cases you must use your own observation in passing the catheter; the standing position is the correct one; the manner of grasping the catheter is important.

A boy falls from a tree and supposes fracture of the rib above the level the area of doubt is met at the end of the fingers

but the surface; the index is the best, the thumb is not to be used. Immobility is the pathognomonic sign of an inflamed joint, not enlargement. It is not to be used, the foreign substance is a piece of stick; the probe is not to be depended on, the finger is sufficient.

Canan of the shoulder, nothing can be done good diet, aerodrye, the child should be so used. Hydrocele, transparency, fluid has accumulated in the tunica vaginalis, testis is inflamed, red, hot, compressed, 33 other symptoms with 6 & c. to, must be kept moist. There are three varieties of hydrocele. When the slightest doubt exists use the means of knowing congenital hernia and anatomy of tunica vaginalis, incisions and injections of fluid and air, gubernaculum testis. Mechanism of change of position. This anæsthetic is made to soothe and calm means paracentesis is not to be used, the action of the opening of the sac, and exposure of the membrane of tunica vaginalis testis.

Lactation, mother of cow, and the mind of the mother has an effect on the offspring, old ladies opinion mostly imaginary. Cantharidal colloidion, antiseptics, secretants, phlegmics, injections are dangerous, air, piece of cloth, 2 p. mixture of an artery, 2 p. from heart. This is a physical law.

A boy with a sore face, poultice, cataplasm, fomentation, coarctation and on intestine, must not be too warm, flavoured, salt, soiled food and irritate, messes apply direct to the surface; put glazed can over it to alter; if it is too deep it interrupts the circulation, smooth, oiled silk and cloth; cold preservative, inflammatory action, and p. gone, irritate of silver is useless, albuminate of soda, mebest, solution. Inflammation of the arthrum. It was attended with odor. An elastic stock is of service in some case.

The endergonic use of Mercury is beneficial in ulceration of the mouth; and a combination of the Azomide of potassium with the Iodide. Ligature of arteries. Drinking snow water causes goiter. Prognosis with a better arm difference of elbow joint, the exact character of the joint must be known; ball and socket joints, varieties of joints, examination of both sound and broken limbs; find both person healthy, position of the joints is similar; the condyles and point of the olecranon always recognize the alleged position between the two important points. Numbers of dislocations of Elbow and Radius; other injuries, there is no excuse for mistakes, semifleurion, ankylosis, the knocking off of the tubercles is difficult to heal. For there is danger of rigidity, forced to put at an obtuse not at a right angle, prevent motion, make flexion and extension, the position of the limb is important, passive motion and careful examination. Child has protuberance of bone, the osseous system is impaired, like and soda, hypophosphites, nourishment of inorganic matter.

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Wisc., Lakeside, 1880-76.

### Obstetrics and diseases of women.

Sexual organs of generation, structure and function of the uterus. Period of childhood. Period of youth. Influence of climate and circumsphere. Manual and mental employment has an influence, but bad influence is only physical. General plethora, Ovulation and reproduction. The Jaccobian period burst from the ovaries.

The female furnishes the eggs, the male the sperm. Ovulation is ovulation. Time is six to eight days. The discharge is a hemorrhage; the copulation lasts to fibrin; the secretion of the glands of Bursary is acid. The invasion of the uterus does not coagulate it. Enlarged condition of the glands Reproduction; The vitelline membrane; the sperm is formed in the testicle, vesicula seminalis, semen albuminum. Spermatosa. Animalcula fecundation, conception; pregnancy is the union of the spermatozoon with the ovule. Fetal pregnancy, flesh, smulking, and hydrating extra-uterine pregnancy four varieties: 1<sup>st</sup> abdominal; the abdomen, 2<sup>nd</sup> tubular; the walls of the uterus; 3<sup>rd</sup> ovarian; the ovaries, 4<sup>th</sup> interstitial; at random. Pathology of pregnancy; the size of the pregnant uterus is 5 to 13 inches. The blood vessels become enlarged and constitute sinuses; the uterus is a hemorrhagic organ 13 times a year; the frequency of days, change in the external membrane and structure; decidua living and Ovarian uteri. The fibriated extremity of the Fallopian tube lodges the ovum in a state which bursts the ovule combines with the spermatozoon at the time of ovulation causes pregnancy which is not confined to the uterus. The ovum is surrounded by a vitelline membrane and contains a yolk cell vitellus which floats in a fluid and has a germinal growth. The ova are surrounded by endosperm and exosperm on fecundation. Change occurs immediately segmentation; the ova are divided indefinitely, layers, form of layers which form cells and they form layers. The embryonic blastodermic mass and form the spine; the internal. The abdominal wall and the sinuses. The umbilical cord and the amnion surround the fetus. At the origin of pregnancy the physiology is the same in man and animals. The vitelline and the Allantoic membranes.



drawn from the chorion; the decidua vera becomes  
 the reflexa and the decidua serotina. The spongi-  
 oles of the chorion become the placenta. The umbili-  
 cal cord contains an artery and a vein. The ducts  
 nervous, Eustachian saliv. The foetal circulation,  
 Luteal and yolk provisionment. The placenta  
 purifies the blood. Adult circulation. Similarly  
 begun. The lungs and the decidua serotina—an  
 alogy. Blood is purified by endosmosis and exosmo-  
 sis; Amniotic secretion—columna cervicis—chorio-  
 ductus uterinus. The hygroscopic arteries reach through  
 the pelvic cavity to the placenta which is formed by  
 the spongioid and is inside the lungs of the foetus.  
 The pul. blood is on the internal side—the impulse on  
 the foetal side, Syphilitic poison passed as well as  
 carbon. Habit. We also transmit and many  
 evils communicated from parent to child.  
 Symptoms of pregnancy—visible pregnancy; sup-  
 pression of the catamenia; polyoid growths; heemo-  
 rhage from miscarriage. The statistics of birth rates  
 is much lower than it was fifty years ago. Polyoid  
 growths are taken off by forceps. Placenta praevia,  
 nausea, vomiting. There is three kinds of  
 pregnancy. Oesophagus 1<sup>st</sup> suppression of cata-  
 menia; pregnancy is possible; blighted ovum  
 and polyoids attached to the inner and outer  
 floor of the placenta; peculiar character of the nau-  
 sea and vomiting is frequent women, instabil-  
 ity of the stomach, continues to the time of  
 delivery; depressed appetite, longings, instance  
 of satisfaction, Graham bread, cathartics, Mercury  
 mild aperient. The germs are not affected when  
 there is no overexcited color, sharp pains and  
 flow of milk from the breast is not a proof of  
 pregnancy; changes in the uterus; discolora-  
 tion, abdomen flattened, there is more blood  
 than is natural in it, situation of uterus  
 is dragged into a horizontal position,  
 rectum is pushed up, the lungs become

recent, the uterus presses upon the sacral plexus of nerves. In the course of four months the fundus of the uterus rises out of V. pelvis and pushed forward by the pubis is perpendicular to the plane of the superior strait. The mind of the woman passes from despondency to hope; trouble in voiding urine, all disagreeable feelings removed. In 6 months the uterus is 2 inches above that of the last month; vomiting and nausea return. The stomach is in contact with the uterus, difficulty of breathing, in nine months there is a change in uterus, diameter is greater, perpendicular above, sometimes horizontal, rises up again, oedema; pressure of the child against the iliac veins causes severe pains varicose veins, enlargement of the abdomen. Physical examination; fibrous and polypoid tumours; dropsy of the uterus; hydro-metria; suspected pregnancy; retained menstrual fluid. Phantom labour; loss of positive pregnancy; various growths are easily known, hydatids, lymphatics. There is no precise time for the quickening of the foetus. It is a sacred moment when the soul is communicated to the body, affirmed at the present time by the abolitionists. The time when the spermatozoon fertilizes the human is the beginning of vitality. The difference between the man who plunges the instrument into the womb to destroy the foetus and he who plunges the knife into his neighbor's heart, legislators have no law on this subject. The one murders the human being after birth the other before. Ovarian dropsy is distinguished from pregnancy by its fluctuation; instance of a broken manilla for twenty years, uncommon example of premature excoriation of abdominal walls, the third taken from ice cold water applied to the abdomen produces motion which is a sure sign of pregnancy. The pulsation of the foetal heart is not always heard; if the pulsation is more than 100 and seventy five per minute it is the foetal

head Management of pregnancy; the pressure is  
 overcome by bandage from the crest of the ilia to  
 the false ribs, insertion of the bladder and rectum,  
 depends upon the enlargement of the uterus,  
 relaxation of the abdominal muscles and ap-  
 plication of the bandage, stretching of muscles.  
 The suspensory bandage reaches from the neck  
 to the Os Pubis 8 to 12 or 15 inches. Umbilical  
 hernia is the escape of the abdominal viscera  
 another compress is made of a board covered  
 with calf skin applied on its convex surface,  
 a fold of soft cloth lies below that and the skin.  
 The retrocession of the uterus prevents the flow  
 of urine from the bladder. Why is this retrocession?  
 carcinoma of the os uteri; the bladder produces  
 a retrocession of the uterus which prevents the flow  
 of urine; cut de sac, place the uterus in posi-  
 tion, the os uteri get upon their hands and knec-  
 es, the finger pass into the vagina and re-  
 turn, one pulling the Os uteri downwards, the  
 other pushing the fundus upwards; hemorrhoids  
 wash with cold water, anodyne, absciss is open-  
 ed on, lanced, pistoning the bleeding is checked by  
 persulphate of iron, hemorrhoidal protuber-  
 ances occur, taceous, avarata of the  
 lower extremities is caused by distension  
 of aineadulae plantis. Hyperaesthesia of the  
 os uteri itching is not prurigo but eczema  
 in the skin, contingent washed, calce-  
 amentum of the parts, excisions of the glan-  
 dularia sulphate of zinc 43 of sulphur 23.  
 Constipation depends upon the torpid ac-  
 tion of the intestines; arouse the peristaltic  
 motion of the large intestine. Sol, Aqua de  
 13 (1800) every four hours. If chronic diarrhea  
 is of urine months standing do not wait  
 but palliate it, astringents. Tinct. of hydrochlo-  
 ric of iron 1 wide of chalk, logwood, tincture  
 of the str. alk is caused by chronic infla-

tion of the neck of the womb; for acidity and  
 nitrate of Bismuth is good as an antacid. For  
 a patient who is pale and emaciated, a solution  
 of bitric acid, the drops of camphorated tincture  
 of Opium is the most successful; feed the  
 patient no more than the stomach will en-  
 dure. Chronic inflammation of the Os is cured by the  
 control of medicine; abstract blood from the neck  
 scrapping and leeching lint, nitrate of Sil-  
 ver, pains to the os of distilled water. Ton-  
 ics, calomel, quinine is useful for peop-  
 le in ovarial distention; two functional disor-  
 ders of the liver, secondly three or four grains  
 of blue mass, vegetable tonics. Pains of breast  
 are most troublesome after confinement, acute  
 inflammation occurs, glycerine, tincture of opium; the  
 constipation is relieved by a mild aperient.  
 Labor is that function of the ovum which  
 expels the fetus. Natural and Tractural  
 and labor. Natural labor is the birth of the child  
 without the interference of art. Tractural  
 labor is assisted by art. The duration of labor is  
 2-75 days. Tractural labor is both mechanical  
 and manual. Parturition day on which fetus is  
 born varies, the state of color and texture the,  
 monium receive some amount from the mother.  
 The theory of Pa. St. and Obliteration of the width  
 of the uterus, the radial fibres do not equal the  
 longitudinal. What forces bring about this? The  
 two kinds of contraction of the uterine or its end  
 abdominal muscles the hand is placed inside  
 of the uterus which is sometimes assisted by pu-  
 ally. There are two kinds of uterine contraction  
 properly under the control of the ganglionic  
 nerves, the Tonic and alternate contractions. The  
 Tonic contractions never relax it is painful. Alter-  
 nate contraction produces it, relaxed contrac-  
 tion produces it. Two sets of fibres are necessary  
 longitudinal and circular. Labor is

into three stages; 1<sup>st</sup> The opening stage; 2<sup>nd</sup> The expul-  
sion stage; by the longitudinal fibres, ligum aor-  
tic, the fetus is moved in the overstrained. 3<sup>rd</sup> The  
Descental opening and expulsion stage. The Tonic  
contractions under the control of the cerebrospinal  
system of nerves; the Atonic under the control of  
the ganglionic system. reflex action, preparatory  
contraction, strain; expulsive contraction; open-  
ing of the uterus; abdominal muscles, dia-  
phragm, linea alba; the contraction of myometrium  
not take place until the uterus is open. The mat-  
rons are kind and attentive, there is no necessity  
of bearing down; all the muscles of the body are  
brought into action; Three stages of labor, dilating  
action of the muscles; expulsion of the child; the  
abdominal tumor is gone and labor is at hand  
softening of abdominal diameter, complete relaxa-  
tion of the soft parts, fluids, discharge of blood, shi-  
vering, nausea, mental distress, need of encourage-  
ment; the circulation is depressed and wild, the  
opening of pains. The second stage of labor, bearing  
down pain, local symptoms, cramping upon pub-  
is, friction, expulsion of the placenta. Mech-  
anism of labor; pelvic diameter, head of the fetal  
head, Chinaria is the throwing off of the wa before  
birth, or before the mother is conscious of being born.  
Antenatal toxemia, Pregnancy, Toxemia, Presentation  
Position, six different positions enumerated  
by Beaudouin of the vertebra; flexion, rotation, ex-  
tension, lateral rotation and restitution. The  
opening of the uterus is the means of knowing  
the position. When the oblique diameter of the  
is to the transverse diameter of the pelvis how  
the head to the sagittal suture. Taking impor-  
tance of Obstetric, Left occipite anterior. The  
rule of conduct is cheerfulness and kindness  
be prepared to administer to her comfort and  
safety attention to her bowels vaginal examination  
on, Two positions side and back, the latter is

the best; the glacial mean is the guide; the uterus is distended, false modesty; the Os uteri contracts and the diameter shortens, the membranes are broken and the liquor amnii escapes, leave the room drop in once in a while and have things prepared, the clothing should not be changed. The impatience of females is always excessive. There are three positions but no position is the rule. The English position on the left side is that of the accoucheur, French and Germans is the side, leave the woman her choice, cessation of pain, mechanical flexion performed with difficulty sometimes frequent examinations of the vagina are injurious, incontinence, fatigue of the uterus, rest, age to which increase action, anodynes, Morphine, Opiate is a poison and its action on the uterus is specific a given what the uterus is in contraction unwise, constant contraction causes death and is not necessary, support the patient, extension, lamination of the phrenum, pressure on the small of the back. Secondary step of labor, responsible of the accoucheur, pressure, the nuchal cord is thrown around the child's neck, is too short, contracts on child's body loop the finger over the cord and bring it down, push it back, the child is brought down on the uterus, flow of blood, delivery to child, separate child from mother, ligation of cord, one inch and a quarter, slip the cord hold it a minute, scrap the child and give it away. The placenta is separated by the contractions of the uterus, traction, manipulation, Roubiding, clots must be removed; child and the placenta are delivered, band appears, press, towel, after pains happen at birth of the second child, a relaxed uterus is her couchage, corruption, irregular contractions of the uterus, circular fibres, how glaucous situation, must be overcome, pass hand into the uterus and fatigue the fibres, Anteflexum bears down and is the separation of the placenta.

from the body of the uterus when the circulation is interrupted. Post-partum hemorrhage is caused by inertia of the uterus, blood escaped both internally and externally both are dangerous; diagnosis of external hemorrhage; examine the os, the uterus is soft internally; attention to the mother, the uterus partially and must be made to contract, manipulation, grasp the uterus and bring about contraction, the uterus to felt contractions; tonic contraction does not take place and it must be held, water warm. up the sympathetic system of nerves, in the condition of the uterus after the child is born the uterus must be contracted, hard ball contraction at the neck of the uterus by circular fibres. Internal hemorrhage is most to be dreaded, difficult to be discovered, application of the hand, open the mouth of the uterus by the hand, one finger, two, three, four, providentia, pressure toward the vertebral column; apply chicken bith, guard against recurrence, bandage from umbilicus to false ribs, straps over each side, compresses; it becomes necessary to introduce the hand into the uterus at the mouth; passive and unavoidable hemorrhage; the bandage given up put to the muscles of the abdomen and should be retained in place, a compress is applied to the upper part of the pubis, the second bandage on the thighs is the broad or suspender straps, the ligamentum of the child is covered off with insect oil and band, should be well washed, injections of grain, no abrasion from washing, ten or fifteen drops of glycerine, after washing bandage, the afterbirth, coagulum in uterus, no room for dilatation, blood is injurious to the child except what nature provides, do not give it a particle. The child put to the mother's breast produces flow, circumstances interfere sometimes a small teaspoonful of cowmilk, the first milk is a benefit. morbidness, misadventures, is to get off the dangerous tendency to call

once or twice afterwards; Lochial discharge; suppur-  
 of urine is contained on the first visit, examination  
 return in 12 or 15 days; the catheter must be introduced.  
 Ten drops of the tincture of benzoin is good for in-  
 continence of urine. Stagnant Lochial discharge  
 is sometimes suspended, then the lochia upon the abdo-  
 men, cataplasms, poultice, warm applications, with per-  
 se, the breasts must not be engorged, many a time  
 see suppuration of silver, silver, aqua rosa, suppu-  
 ration, treatment See Ovarian cancer See various with  
 The venereal discharge of another is fatal if not well  
 managed; gonorrheal ophthalmia, must be well washed  
 local application; Bichloride of Mercury, 1 gr  
 Muriate of ammonium 1 gr  
 aqua distillata R<sup>ss</sup>

The child does not always digest its food; the third day  
 after birth becomes jaundiced, change in the umbilical  
 discolouration, liver grows, natural consequence is very  
 yellow, sallow the innocents with jaundice, another  
 breast becomes engorged, stopped up; give all your  
 directions at first sight, the milk ducts are full, all  
 vessels engorged with blood, stimulation, effusion of se-  
 rum with lymph, the process is checked after  
 engorgement, the child must be put to suck and  
 comforted, with fear, phlegmon, excessive heat  
 apply to the breast six or a dozen leeches, when  
 inflammation is established apply sparoid  
 leeches, emollient poultice mustard ointment  
 are superficial; systematic continuation; res-  
 olution, effusion, suppuration, lymph changes  
 to pus, blood and milk poultice, open the  
 abscess, always introduce the lancet parallel  
 to the milk tubes, suspend the breasts.  
 Breast presentations are one in six; four  
 positions, pretermal labor, breast presentations  
 are under the general class, sacrum points to  
 the left acetabulum in the left oblique position  
 the face looks towards the right iliac fossa  
 the child is born with knees drawn upon



The abdomen; if born with feet drawn up it is impossible. He cannot tell the presentation until the amniotides are ruptured and the fingers come in contact with the head of the child; the vertex is known from the fontanelles and sutures, from the position of the fontanelles and sagittal suture; the head presents by different points. Coxyx, crease between the nuchal, glacial crease, opening of the anus, discharge of meconium; Where act the legs, ant. abd. the thigh? how in the child. how in the first position; pass in the canal and change the head to a foot presentation, for if the head passes the body will pass as the diameter of the head is the greatest do not generally interfere in foot presentation. The mechanism of head presentations; the left hip presents most frequently, the right one presents upon the perineum, flexion occasions no danger to the mother in head presentations but does to the child if not properly managed. The third position is the most common, directly opposite the first the iliac presents and becomes the largest - dorsal decubitus. The face presentations are natural later are one in two hundred and twenty three, frequency is not great, the occipital is one thousand one first, two from the face, and toward the right or left acitabulum, diam. is 6 inches. The diagnosis of abnormal to be easy; the membranes must be ruptured, change the face to a vertex presentation, ovaripulation. The uterus must be quiet, no pain, anaesthesia, the left side acts with left hand. Abnormal later is preterm - natural later, wait, give counsel, if she is full and strong she must be allowed. In instrumental delivery, numerous abnormal conditions of head and pelvis; circumstances prophylaxis of cord pressure upon the umbilicus at the superior strait; no pulsation of the cord shows that the child is dead.

act promptly, the only time is when the child's head is low down; use of hand and instruments, a few minutes, when the labor is far advanced, a silver catheter would be used, manipulate the uterus, it must be kept quiet, for, fearful of anorrhage, anorrhage, the cervix thwarts; change in child's position. Cephalic version, pelvic version, podalic version only can be done at certain times; the uterus must be opened; the choice of hand depends upon the position of the child's head. Cephalic version was practiced by the ancients, & 15<sup>th</sup> first written upon, pelvic version in 1780. Podalic version in 1848. In cephalic version the hand easily goes in, and is brought into direct contact with the head and is preferable and safer than podalic version, which is objectionable; 1<sup>st</sup> It is difficult to do; 2<sup>d</sup> there is no extractive force; 3<sup>rd</sup> Force is the chief rule, however, the uterus must be well opened, child in the compression state, the introduction of the hand and operation are of importance; fractured, change the head from an abnormal to a normal position, place the woman in position, let her ordinarily change her own but in this case you must judge, not on the side or back, but properly on the edge of the bed, the mother on the bed rail, the feet on a chair, sit between her legs and lubricate the hand with lard. Podalic version if the hand can be introduced in such a case instruments are not used; perineal a cord should come; circumstances influence the hand, be governed by the position of the uterus; it tend to the umbilical cord and do not injure it; during the uterine contractions do nothing. The 1<sup>st</sup> blunt hook, sector, forceps Chamberlain forceps the short and long cranial forceps. Hook is too frequently used; contracted pelvis normal long head, obstruction of fontanelles uterine rigidity, powerful contractions, and obstructing membranes cephalic version — podalic objections; danger of the umbilical cord. At what time must the forceps be used? The

complete dilatation of the Os uteri; the finger pass-  
 up the vagina reaches the uterus; the latch is so ad-  
 vanced that the mouth of the uterus grasps the  
 child's head, the position is semi-sitting, gentle  
 traction, the male and female blade, must  
 not use both hands, convulsions. The pelvis,  
 islet and outlet, planes and axis meas-  
 urements; are the pelvis well formed? if  
 the pelvis is true the fault is with the child  
 crook'd the scissors, foetal head disarranged,  
 external organs; Embryotomy, Craniotomy;  
 Keig's cranial forceps, perforator, placental for-  
 ceps, placenta brevis, unavoidable hemorrhage,  
 vaginal injections. Two evidences of placenta  
 blood and position of placenta, there is  
 a question; abortion; woman must be kept quiet, an  
 eighth given dish, the blood must be improved,  
 turn increased, thicken the blood. Food low solution  
 of iron must be given together, so here the red  
 cells are increased it is containing responsibility  
 is great; the uterus must be opened, turn  
 and deliver; two methods, deliver the placenta, im-  
 introduction of the hand to the child in the uterus  
 podalic version; turn out the uterus, disconnect  
 its action demanded. Puerperal convulsions  
 hysterical and epileptiform; symptoms, full-  
 ness of vessels at the base of the brain, forma-  
 tion of the woman; too great an amount of ar-  
 terial and arterial blood in the brain; three  
 causes; nervous, albuminous, bright disease  
 indigestible food; the majority of another  
 perish, she is forewarned by pain in the head  
 the latch is retarded, latching, a speedy deliv-  
 ery is the only hope; if not bled freely, must  
 an impression is made; positively bleed  
 profusely; cathartics may perhaps be used.  
 anaemia, chloroform. Puerperal fever  
 three forms; Puerperal septicemia; erythema,  
 peritonitis; Toxicemia, perspiration, chill,

diarrhea, suffering at the neck of M. Madden, the increased action of the skin corresponds with decreased action of the kidneys; prognosis favorable, the cause is simple, local treatment, cleanliness, 2<sup>nd</sup> form; leeches, leeches, cathartics, fomentations, poultices, wheat bread, washing, flannel. Suppurative peritonitis, epiconical, dangerous; inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum, the unhealthy condition of the blood is identical with coagulable lymph which passes through all the body; suppurative metastasis, blood is healthy, there is a great amount of surface reached by exasperation & otherwise affected by it, is dangerous contagious; the physician can get it with the assistance of a post mortem; symptoms, chill, pain in the abdomen; treatment of the inflammatory action; leeches, bleeding, abstraction, cathartics, Morrhua, Opium; the constitution is broken down; choose your own author, by force your own judgement, as advised.

#### Diseases of women

Diseases are organic and functional, and the most important of functional diseases is menorrhoea. Three varieties, absent, suppressed and occasional & absent, slow development, chlorosis, green, sickness, cutaneous diseases, febrile diseases of childhood, impairment of the digestive organs, the child is chlorotic, frequent and quick pulse, headache, coldness, redness of appearance, puffiness of eyes, exosmores, change in shape of fingernails, dyspepsia, hemorrhagia, the entire part of the blood predominates, does not coagulate. Astringents should be given if there is want of development. Treatment to be applied, change from vegetable to animal food, change of locality, pure air, physical education, proportionate exercise, and diet moderate. Blood remedied preparation of iron, cod liver oil. The patient, see agents to come up intrinsic functions balanced, saline cathartics, blood for the lower portion of the intestinal canal; sweet cream, eggs and wine, bread. Kaffee. Given Quercus one Teaspoonful of syrup is daily wine of Colchicum, sugar 244 and 22 bolus of Balaamomum, aqua. 243 one Teaspoonful to be given. Suppressed menstruation, Menorrhoea is a disease.

condition, acute and chronic; the symptoms and marks  
 cause of the acute are; chills, fever, the reaction coming  
 with suppuration, pain in the nerve center, nausea  
 and vomiting, oscillation of the uterus; treatment,  
 two classes, healthy and delicate, ascertain the cause,  
 blood let. if the patient is upright approaching op-  
 eration watch the effect of the lochia. Hot, tractions and  
 100 grs. are adjuvant sedative every two hours; circu-  
 tion 25 per minute. local applications; hops, flannels,  
 leeches, and cold water; allomentary canal, cream,  
 Sutar must be persisted in; watch closely; treat promptly  
 and correctly; allusive Mercury; the imperfect cure of  
 acute and chronic disease. Chronic, suppressed men-  
 struation, commoner; attend to the general health,  
 mild aperients, come low flow griping in the rec-  
 tum, and show the action of the uterus must be ascer-  
 tained of the uterus, leeches to the perineum and  
 neck. They should be used as near the occasional peri-  
 ods as possible; electricity, out door exercise; the diet must  
 be antiphlogistic. Tenuous menstruation; very healthy  
 blood, out that of pregnancy but it arises from the malady  
 of the uterus, treat it, invite the blood back and establish a flow  
 at the uterus; scapula emich and impossible; preparation  
 of hops, Aconitine solution, cotton, soft exercise; perineal cir-  
 culation to the organs of generation; warm water, two  
 of hops, antiphlogistic, hemorrhagic; flow at turn of  
 menstruation; activities active and passive; the symp-  
 toms of active are general and local; treat the common  
 in the antiphlogistic regimen, restriction of diet, do not  
 feed a feeble delicate woman, cathartics be guarded  
 in your treatment, supporting and opposite the for-  
 mer case, the system must be kept in a suitable  
 condition; chaffin, suitable tonics, mineral acids, im-  
 munal food, beefsteak, soft cooked eggs, glycerine, cod-  
 liver oil, good nutritious diet. antiphlogistic; 2 grs. Sutar  
 10 fl. cream 100 simple syn 10 fl. 3, one teaspoonful  
 at 4, four per Aconitine solution, instruments  
 for inspecting the uterus. Discoveries of the posi-  
 tion of the uterus, if you can pass with ease a

intime sound a tube into the uterus, injection will occasion no danger, if you can not do not attempt it, the mouth of the uterus should be opened and one drop of Arnica solution fall into it. *Ergometris*: 1<sup>st</sup> Spasmodic of the vessels, escape of blood, vessels of the trunk, the flow prevented from escaping produced pain, 2<sup>nd</sup> Neuralgia 3<sup>rd</sup> Mechanical. *Stenosis* 1<sup>st</sup> Neuralgia, again, vascular rheumatic, but, the great symptom is the scantiness of the discharge; treated at the time of the attack; anodyne, Opium, Morphia; cannot be governed by leeches or the *Acetia Medici*. Bandage, by Morphia, a small quantity of fluid may be thrown into the uterus by means of the syringe; remove the cause, overmenstruation be controlled by section of Uterine Ligament, & the cause of *Stenosis*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Inflammatory *Ergometris* depends on inflammation of the uterus, arrest of the flow of blood, accumulation of products, pain, full habit. Local symptoms of the uterus at the time of menstruation, specious membranes sometimes, mistaken for abortion, the uterus contracts, at the time can not be cured; anodyne, encourage the flow of blood; the general treatment is antiphlogistic; Iodide of Mercury, leeches, scarification. 3<sup>rd</sup> Mechanical *Stenosis*; the is prevented from passing from the uterus, and causes contraction of the cervical canal; glands of Bartholin, contraction of the cervix is noted, arteriosclerosis, digital examination, relaxation causes, polypoid growth, excessive pain, expulsive action, no other form appears it is a mechanical form, the majority are such 1<sup>st</sup> dilation. 2<sup>nd</sup> incision; bougie, solid, catheter, sponge tent, gum arabic, different kinds, lint soaked moisture, then out the fibrous surrounding the uterus, *Laminaria digitata*; Expanding and cutting it into the mouth of the uterus is not successful.

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## *Medicina Medica.*

Assimilation is performed by the skin. Diseases of plants in the vegetable kingdom. Chemical properties of Arsenic, Iodine, and Chlorine. The action of medicines vary with the dose, are affected by climate, epidemics, mode of operation, influence of light, cathartics should be given at night; power of vital force; medicines should vary with age and sex. Males are more susceptible to cathartics than females, they should be rarely given in frequent evacuations for which medicines should be given; females, the course are less readily absorbed, and requiring large guard against impurities, solids and liquids, pituitous, deliquescent substances should not be made into pills, poultices, lozenges, ointments, plasters, emulsions, solutions, aromatics, vegetable alkalis, Endermic application of medicines to the breast, thighs and loins. Stomatitis; the primary dose of Morphine is the 10<sup>th</sup> of a grain to 1/2<sup>gr</sup>. The stomach is the great recipient of medicines. Classification: restorative: eliminative; mode of action of medicine is various. Chemical; Mechanical; how is your agent to act? too combined produce a good effect; use as few as few as possible. The situation must be understood, if they do no good they do no harm; cathartics must not be given in irritation of the bowels until the spasm is cured. Opium sometimes destroys the belladonna action. The scrofulous is dangerous. France is the source for the countries Latin is the source of the importance of a knowledge of Pharmacy. To write a plain hand, is very important in a prescription. Four classes of medicines given does not include local remedies. Formula of a correct prescription: R; Antimonii et Potassae tart. alij gr. 31  
 Pulveris Sassafras  
 Fiat pulvis  
 To be taken in a singl glass of rosewater 3 times  
 An active emetic  
 The haematuria is restorative } water, albumen

Tanachy and oleaginous. The food a person takes is of importance; certain articles taken up are more digestible than others. animal bodies are easier digested. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the throat is relieved by incision with hot water - a sponge in a teacup of hot water; springs of hot water. The Hartford spring of *taratopa bicarbonate of sod.* 2.2 parts to a pint of water is good. for inflammation, *agrostophora*, beef tea, pound of meat for a pint of tea, the five meat boiled for a short time, the fluid taken off then the meat boiled again and the two fluids mixed boiled again and a little salt added; the nourishment of children is cowmilk, diluted with salt lime water. salt  $6^{\text{th}}$  or  $12^{\text{th}}$  part, half lime and half water. Whey and pepsin aid digestion, an efficient and dissolving agent; pepsin wine and spirit. The wine becomes diluted with water. Raw beef is an excellent article. Oatmeal is recommended highly for dyspepsia and constipation; pearl barley, malted liquor, animal food is best; snow root is prepared by boiling and stirring. Oleaginous, cod liver oil, coconut oil. The oils contain carbon and hydrogen. Oxygen, brown butter. The oils are useful in scalding, cod liver oil penetrates the stomachs without permeating the membrane is better after than before a meal. The oils are heat giving plaster, self supplying. Their effect is to increase and repair nutrition. yarrow and yong is the best, cod liver oil is good in all cases of wasting diseases; dysphasia, whooping cough, chorea, common acids, mineral acids caustic; acid are the antidotes to the alkalies, hyponitrate. Oxalic acids, antidotes. Lime pot ash and ammonia, form acids which are common. L. phosphaic acids are not much used, citric acid is good in skin diseases and sweating feet in Bright's disease the albumen is coagulated by acids which stimulate the secretion of the alkaline glands. In Typhoid fever the alkalies are in the blood in the form of ammonia. The acids are used in Typhoid fever, septicæ, colicæ and sulphuric acid, stercoræ, diarrhoea. salts of acids in fever is great, prophylactic in skin diseases; stercoræ acid in Typhoid.



yards are 3 to 13. Chronic hepatitis, kidney trouble, dyspepsia; aphthous fever; when mercureals and acids are used at one time salivation often occurs. For mixture, nitric acid for absorbing cough. Nitro-mucous and lactic acid for dyspepsia, chronic hepatitis, dropsies of the liver, chronic bronchitis. Phosphoric acid is a refrigerant tonic for typhoid and typhoid fever, several diseases, scurvy. Of Valencia: the acerbate acids are cooling and refrigerant for intercostal and fever; effervescing draughts. Tartaric acid, slightly powdered, the tonic. Alkalies, polish and soda. Rochelle salts are alkaline in action and have a strong affinity for water and absorbent substances, carities, polish. Hence the diffusion is great, sometimes poison; the antidote for the alkalies is the acid. Magnesia, however, when discharges are cured by carbonate, or by soda change to carbonate, antiseptic qualities, alkalies increase the acid secretion of the stomach; the supplies of different kinds of food must equal the demand; alkalies and tonics, use vitellus acids, Landin; one must know how to combine; R;

Bicarbonate of soda,	3	ss
Sim. of Coleridge,	3	ss
From large hardenium,	5	ss
Five Gentian,	3	ss
Aqua	3	ss

The diuretic of children is sometimes cured by alkalies combined with giomatics, smoking, sometimes cover indigestion, alkalies diminish the amount of fibrin in the blood and holds it in solution such as a sedative in rheumatism carries out of the system portogenic materials, animal food increases fibrin and solids. In rheumatism there is an excess of lactic acid in the system. The solvents are the acetates, the carbonates. Foric, antiperiodic, mercurial remedies. Lute. Coleridge, German for debility different from prostration, the most used of all articles, does it

call forth immediate; in large amount is a sedative  
 and not tonic; by a peculiar action of the nerves of the  
 stomach it exercises power and through digestion in-  
 fluences the muscular system. There are three varieties  
 of Peruvian bark; efficient in pyæmia, applied to pro-  
 gressive growth; long time produced warmth in the  
 stomach; blower of balneo is convenient for active men;  
 Kina-kina is good for the headache and Colubina for the  
 stomach. Chamomile is of great service in case  
 of debility, the amount is not material; alkaloids  
 of Peruvian bark Quinia in large dose influences  
 the brain, is useful in dysuria and rheumatism,  
 value varies in epidemics and Typhoid fever. we take  
 the dose for adults is one or two grs; antiperiodics are  
 useful in malarial diseases; the chills must be  
 broken up, continue large amounts from ten  
 to twenty grs. Resin of castor oil; Kiehl's ferrous  
 sulphate is a genuine tonic; is prophylactic in  
 pyæmia and a tonic; quinine is good  
 for decayed teeth. Iron is a chalybeate tonic, exists  
 in the blood; anaemic anæmia of the heart  
 follows anæmia; mineral poisons;  
 malarial diseases produce anaemia; iron is a valuable  
 tonic, should be weakened; Murrell's solution is of  
 service in low states, bronchial trouble, and pleurisy  
 the peroxide is for peritonitis, five to ten minims  
 diluted; Opium and Opeser are generally taken; sul-  
 phate of iron is taken in pills not often. Ferrum and  
 gentian with the Phosphate of iron is valuable and bland  
 13: dissolved in water sometimes in alcohol. Kiehl's  
 rate and Tartrate of iron 20 grs to the dose is useful in  
 Dyspepsia when lactate of iron, compound mineral  
 The syrup of the Iodide of iron combines the virtues  
 of the iodine and iron; useful in scrophula and wa-  
 diet. Pelletier's pills; Syrup of the phosphate;  
 G. shing's glue is chalybeate and antiperiodic;  
 Kina-kina and cataplasms counteract the morbid con-  
 dition of the blood. Mercury is used in Syphilis  
 vaccination; fermentative action; all epidemic diseases

are the produce of germs acropathogenic are for febrile diseases, as malarial for gut, which also diminishes fibrin red corpuscles; bloodletting and antipyretics act different, the former diminishes the force of blood and red value in certain cases; is good in congestion of the lungs for momentary effect and in convulsions. Leeches afford relief in Epilepsy, convulsions are of value in also in uterine ovaries and ophthalmic troubles, acts on the nervous centres, the surface should be clean when the leeches are applied. The influence of digitalis is depressant; Tartar emetic combined with Opium prevent diarrhoea. The effect comes in ten minutes or half an hour, should be given if the a fever, is used to break up fevers especially the malarial, Pneumonia; Pleurisy and Bronchitis One drop of Acetate every hour is good in cerebral affections there is a difference in respiration. Tartar of Stimon and Opium is of benefit in. Sclerema. Iodoform about a peculiar variety of headache with extreme depression. The antidotes of Tartar emetic and Stychnia are articles which contain barium, at Kalia, Calomel diminishes the amount of fibrin, useful in Pleurisy and Group. Stibate of Potash and Mercury are used extensively. Circulation of Mercury has the same effect on the system and causes salivation, has an extreme action on the skin, is a specific, and used in certain inflammations Calomel is used in skin diseases, for reaching some of the hair follicles of the eye. Red precipitate, red oxide and calamine are employed in the same affections. Mercury is given internally, Pleurisy and Stomatitis the inflammation is relieved; yields to Calomel. Both articles are a great agent by which solution is produced in the liver, in fungation if the opposite is impaired the effect is better and caustic in cases the most. Mercury is of advantage in certain forms of diarrhoea and dysentery. Bloodletting diminishes the circulation, convulsions, cerebral troubles, Pleurisy, eczema, inflammatory

rough and heavy troubles, Antimony acts on the  
 nervous system the effect is sedative, has a spe-  
 cial influence; Belladonna treatment should  
 not be used among children, Mercury is a de-  
 pressed an adjuvant to the use of mercury; there  
 best in 5 gr. be cautious about salivation, in certain  
 conditions it is inadmissible; a low state of the  
 system, granular disease of the kidneys, and pro-  
 nounced is of value in inflammation with exudate  
 as in throat it influences the blood, checks exudation  
 and assists absorption; the action of these are differ-  
 ent; Bloodletting takes off the excess; Antimony  
 depresses the heart action; Mercury lowers the heat  
 of the blood; do not use it when the teeth are decayed,  
 guarding against its influence; combined with  
 opium its action is prompt; is a specific in syph-  
 ilis, used for all kinds of simple diseases in the  
 throat, its efficacy is universally acknowledged. Boracic  
 sublimate is an escharotic, is dissolved in Alcohol  
 and ammonia; Mercury is used in Plummer's  
 balsam and hard; one 3 to an 3 in vomiting  
 with children grain dose repeated every hour or  
 two. Mercury acts on the liver; children are  
 less susceptible to Mercury than adults, easier  
 according to the age and standing; the first dose  
 is the most inadmissible in Bright disease, the  
 condition of vitality is too low, nor in pregnancy  
 nor in Puerperium; in inflammation it is useful also;  
 the morbid effects are salivation; cathartics must  
 be used over the course. Chlorate of potash is useful  
 in dyspepsia one teaspoonful to a pint of water, or  
 full also for dyspepsia, blue pill, calomel with honey  
 3 or 4 times daily; Calomel & water or blue. Times per  
 day; potassium pill with corn. Time of its action  
 is in the morning, and is combined; is not to be  
 used on an empty stomach; is dissolved in cod-  
 liver oil 10 of a grain. Ether, purifications of Mercury  
 inatable bottles, two spirit lamp. Calomel  
 or has every third day is efficiently flushed for

Headache, the night is the best time; inunction on  
flaxseed, the good effects are marked by subsidence of the  
motion. Opium assists. Aconite is a useful agent  
in Syphilis in both primary and secondary forms.  
Black wash is the chloride of Mercury with water.  
In the 3. is antisyphilitic, the iodide of potash;  
people are different in sensibility, swelling  
of the eye, syphilitic throat, feeling of depression, dis-  
tress of intellect, peculiar incoherence; syphilitic  
lesions, the mouth and tongue are furred; a characteristic  
expression is contraindicated in inflammation of the  
stomach. Chimericals and Tonics is union advised;  
proportion of the iodide is objectionable in gastric ir-  
ritation, with Opium and the anodyne one half to  
one grain and a half; fumigation, inunction  
of Mercury. The iodide of Potash is useful in Syph-  
is, a prompt remedy. The diagnosis of the disease  
and testing Syphilis is difficult, it takes from the  
system. The loculus of the disease but alone it ef-  
fect is not permanent; the iodide of Mercury given  
in the tissues and system; the effect is good of  
iodide of Potash where too Mercury is given: 8 to 15  
grains 88. largely diluted. Sarsaparilla bark and Gua-  
cayana are but administered after meals. Tincture of  
Cinnamon, Potash and Mercury. The various pre-  
parations of iron are used; but the best and light-  
giving is the Sarsaparilla root. Scrophula or Tubercle  
is deposit of a substance in the lymphatic glands,  
especially of the neck, ulcerative action; it is con-  
sidered a combination of agents; Sarsaparilla, aconite  
the time of administration is important. Aconite  
is an antiscrofulous. The Iodide of Lead and Arsenic  
is used internally as a tincture; a rubefacient pro-  
duces pain and redness of a few in chronic Rheumatism and  
in those forms in which fluids are not readily absorbed  
and absorbed. The ointment is of frequent  
value in diseases of the chest, the tincture is used  
in erysipelas inflammation and  
in tubercle, when the action is drawn

If a radical cure is effected. Erysipelas; the chest is sometimes tapped; the secreted pus is thrown out and a weak solution of iodine and water injected. Ingalls solution is used for Ecthyma. It causes the secretions of sweat glands to be stopped. The power of lead in dissolving iodine is great and prevents the recurrence of lead poisoning. Iodide of Potassium is useful in all affections of the joints. 3ss to ʒi water, ten drs. Colchicum. XY to XXX grains; acute; sub-acute chronic inflammation, drops and death occurs; warmth and perspiration; the pulse is reduced, does not cure permanently, nor clear the system, but acts as a nodus. Colchicum, a reliable and efficient agent. The mineral acids are anti-arthritic. The Bromide of ammonia is of service in Rheumatism, increases the frequency of force. Iodine; Fowler's solution is antiscorbutic, also acetic acid, eating fresh scabious and sores. Infusion of Lin. Rose; whole meal, lemon juice, citric acid, excess of basic matter in the blood, anti-periodic, neuralgia, headache; catalytic, Iodine is the main remedy. Fowler's solution; Iodine acid influences the motor nerve; maximum diminish rather the increase the quantity, the eyelids become red and puff; this is well in combination with iron; R

Rose Leaf 13ss

Sig. Pot. Iodine 13

Syrup simplex III 3.

Iodine is used as an external application, rubbed up the nerves of the teeth; is not used in acute skin diseases of course in chronic ulcers and cancers not used in acute affections of the skin, and Erysipelas and Ecthyma, the marked effects are various, it improves the complexion. Hydrated arsenic acid of iron is the antidote of Iodine. Poison. Iodine is useful in syphilitic eruptions of the skin. Belladonna, however

Arseniophosphate of Potash, Tartaric acid, Limon-  
 carbonate and aromatic spirit of ammonia, Tho-  
 phos, musk, castor and oil of Sassafras and  
 Opium are useful in gonorrhea internally and  
 externally. For the mucous membrane of the  
 mouth, throat, nose and bronchial tubes.  
 in chronic catarrh; Olea resin, turpentine beads  
 and camphor are of service. Valerianate and elix-  
 ir of ammonia are beneficial in nervous  
 affections. Camphor is used in Cholera morbus  
 in strong pulsation. & pills of asafoetida, gum  
 resin, & opium camphorated in gonorrheal com-  
 plaint. Quassia is valuable in the venereal  
 affections of the uterine organs; aconitine, hyoscy-  
 amine, spirit of turpentine relieves hemorrh-  
 age in Ectopic foetus; yolk of egg, cinnamon, sugar  
 for Ectopic & menorrhagia, in that position hem-  
 orrhage, amenorrhea, convulsion, stercoraria, staphy-  
 lina give power to the weakened condition of the  
 central nerve power, do putton, cerebrospinal ap-  
 plexion, good in dysentery, flatulence, indigestion,  
 constipation; pills of Hyoscyamine, Colocynthis, saline  
 cathartic, Tonic solution, opium and aconitine pa-  
 rallysis, softening and soothing of the cord, pro-  
 bably anis, acts on the uterus. Death occurs from  
 spasm of the glottis; Chloroform is the great agent,  
 Chloroform in pills, Convulsion of yolk of egg  
 with Turpentine, staphylinia is best administered  
 in pills; op. kernel, fluid extract and powder of  
 Ergot produces uterine pains, as food produces  
 nausea, vomiting action of. The pulse is good in  
 menorrhagia, should not be used in the  
 early stages of labor, Chloroform is sometimes of  
 value in abortion and uterine hemorrhage.  
 Tea, coffee, alcohol, spanacemias, stimulants;  
 Tea is better than Alcohol to support the strength  
 of the weak supine patient, is use-  
 ful as a purgative and in various complaints.  
 Opium is a nervous stimulant, sometimes

used as a lotion combined with lead, for wrinkled cheeks the secretion of milk, relaxation, smoking is useful in laryngitis and produces merriment and dyspepsia. Alcohol is a stimulant, also a nerve, sedative; an excessive use of Alcohol produces many diseases, diminishing the debilitated action. If the pulse is slow in an emergency it is beneficial; if it is full, very compressible Alcohol makes it sharper; the heart beats uniformly if it is in good condition, increases the power of digestion demanded in aged and very young persons. A low condition of bronchial trouble relieved by Chloroform is a strong solvent and antispasmodic. Pleuritis lundula, Thompson's mixture; Benzoylation of Chloroform, oil, cream, glycerine to the mouth and nose, present a more and more irascibility. The dilatation of the pupil is a dangerous symptom. Saline sitting posture is proper in the side, sitting, catches the action of the heart, breathing; vomiting sometimes happens, food is easily digested, operation on the vagina. Death occurs from poisoning of the cardiac plexus beyond 50 per cent is not safe, caution in lung troubles, in extensive effusions takes away rapidly, often followed by excessive flooding. Ergot is used in Colic, Chorea, anthrax, tumor of the abdomen, in uterine contraction. Hygiene of Alcohol is a hypodermic, is useful especially in mild forms of Delirium tremens with Opium. The effect is due to and like that of Chloroform, Symp of Ether, strychnia. Sulphur is Ether and anaesthetic is generally. Opium is very important and must be a stimulant and narcotic in many diseases ulcer and sores of every kind, sometimes used with Chloroform attended with nausea and vomiting, is of value in cancer and chronic ulcer of the stomach used with Bismuth and Camphor is of service in the diarrhea of Typhoid fever, in the active form of diarrhea in children, in colic, very useful in acute peritonitis, in dysenteria, the purgative of the arbut is avoided in small doses produces a sweet and stimulant effect increases the force of



the circulation; peculiar sensations sometimes follow its use, itching, giddiness, sleepiness, convulsions, hot flushed face, coma; the condition of the pupil is of consequence; the susceptibility is different; now the poison does; the powder given to the mother produces narcotism of the child; habit has a bearing influence; caution, its properties sometimes affect the secretion of the secretory glands, produces an oppression on the organs of respiration, the pupil has a peculiar appearance, contracted, is dilated in the last stage. Apoplexy is distinguished by the history of the case; also macronia; the means of relieving the patient are the same; walking exercise, stimulation. Scurvia poison is told from that of colic by the symptoms, confusion in the brain, itching, sometimes is valuable in mittle rash, and fever, one grain of sulphate of atropia in water; with certain emetics under the mildness of Belladonna Trement for acute mania. Opium and Tantalized Opium. The hypodermic injection is of great benefit in many maladies. The Tully powder is useful in paroxysms, is an anodyne, calms the spasmodic stricture, warm bath, catheter, stychnia, thus vomica. Lignum Opii, administered in the exhausted state of the system and after flooding. The eodermic and hypodermic method; atropia, up to the 3 water; never are more than a quarter of a grain hypodermically, or stronger. Dr. Thompson's, strychnia, the best solvent state of the tissues of the stomach is a cause of their difficulty of cure. In tetanus the hypodermic method is preferable to the mouth; one third or more of the strychnia, Belladonna, atropia liniment plaster solvent for tetanus of the face and brow; useful in dactylia, skin diseases, plaster of atropia rubbed with Tannin checks the secretions, perspiration, ulceration of exposed, diminished liniment, must be used hypodermically. Ether has an influence over the pericardium of the heart and the adonised has over the heart, muscles

Tissue and the spine externally. Ergot internally,  
~~Opium~~ <sup>Opium</sup>, <sup>Opium</sup> and Belladonna produce  
stuper and coma. Opium poison acts on the  
nervous of respiration, Aropa has no influence  
over it. The combination of narcotics is useful. In  
Silica, copper. Anthrax, Whooping cough, Time and end  
of Belladonna, Ataxonia, Hydrocyanic acid  
between Opium and Belladonna. Alcohol produces  
hallucinations, forms of head ache relieved by it  
and The Aromatic spirit of ammonia. Alcohol, Co-  
pression are sedative in throat, Hydrocyanic acid  
Prescription of Brown Squard for Dyspepsia, De-  
lirium tremens, Anthrax, Ataxonia.



<i>Potassae Iodide.</i>	1 3
<i>Potassae Bromide.</i>	1 3
<i>Ammonia Bromide.</i>	ss 3
<i>Potassae Bicarbonate.</i>	℥ 3
<i>Infusion of Coleus.</i>	vi 3

fungiform, emanations from decayed vegetable substance; it attacks most, a few, locality peculiar, malarial disturbances; the western coast of Africa are particularly bad, draining, second, venous, poison from reptiles, animals avoid them. Acute, crystalloid poisons and vegetable, also extraneous poisons; stramonium; thionils, thionils, virus of setus, prevent the normal functions. Psittacitis; the causes are traumatic and spontaneous. The primary disease follows a specific cause; often a complicated disease and the cause congenital, but is and epidemic; fomites; fur fur; scapular scalp; contagious disease. Symptomatic; eye; two signs, dry, moist and pathognomonic; the former are the most characteristic; anamnestical signs are very important, but in the young, objective in the old; symptoms of disease of the brain are especially arbitrary; signs are indicated by insubstantials. Tubercle is composed of fine granular material. Two varieties, granular and biliary; tubercular meningitis; nodules of the cornea; endosteitis; calcareous, calcareous, hydrothorax; arthrit; hydrocele; oedema; anasarca; varicella; a; arena; demul; "bow of the old man eye"; ganglion scirrhous; calcareous; lardaceous; degeneration amyloid; albumen and starch; action of iodine is blue; Epi and anti-epi; pleura; anasarca; Epi; this is a deposit of fibrin in the valves of the heart. In one thousand parts of blood only eight is fibrin; increases in Rheumatism, Pleurisy and fibrin coagulate blood. Cholera. Symptomatology; blind and recorded facts. Hospital cases. The prothrombin is the incipient stage, concomitant condition; signals of the eye and ear follow primary symptoms. Diagnosis. Prognosis. Prognosis; is hospital case of a correct opinion; character and skill concerned in it. Therapeutical management depends on diagnosis; never tamper with disease not resolved; relieve pain; Tandy disease; ask further advice. Physicians should

have a good knowledge of culinary arts. Beef tea should be made in this manner, beef should be boiled in a little cold water, the juice is then killed and which forms tea. Two kinds of diseases; functional disturbances; nervous involvement; diseases of the spine, ulcers, hyperaesthesia; pathological character detected by the various senses; individual diseases and self-limiting fevers, typhoid, scarlet, classification; 1<sup>st</sup> Symptom, pericarditis, description of sinus, catarrh; diabetes, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bronchial disease, scrophula, bronchitis. 1<sup>st</sup> The Respiratory apparatus; acute pleuritis; alteration of physiological functions, sometimes transitory; if the pleuritis acute and lancinating; of frequent occurrence, local exudation; effusion into the cavity, the respiratory function is depressed in compression, not bronchial involvement. If one of these conditions follows another as effect follows cause; pressure from below brings the crura into contact; Emphysema; Pleuro-pneumonia - only a step from an acute to a chronic pleuritis. Emphysema is first acute then sub-acute and chronic. Traumatic. Pleuritis depends on peculiar conditions; anatomical and physiological states. The Pleura. Pain in the pleura is in the region below the nipple, there is acute pain in the side, if the intercostal spaces are pressed it is felt more severely. Emetic Tartar, Eucathion gride are used. The heart beats 70, 80, to 100. 1<sup>st</sup> Stage is congestion; the 2<sup>nd</sup> secretion; 3<sup>rd</sup> Inflammation; the conditions are to control the symptoms; purgative, cathartics, Dover's Powder, Colonyth; eliminate the fluids from the system, squella, cataplasma is employed to relieve the patient; compresses are sent out for the severe pleuritis absorption. Pleurisy is the brand of a good physician's skill. passes into the chronic state, the above named several as Tartar emetic and Eucathion gride are the best.

compound pills of Iloin and Colocynthis evacuate the system. Bleeding is generally on one side; the right. Open confession its relief to the soul. An expectorating patient recovers. Three stages of Pneumonia; Congestive, fetid and corroborative duration, hepatization. Much is to be learned from the symptoms in the congestive stage; the temperature is from 100 to 102; inspirations twenty to thirty per minute; sound, mucous rattle in the bronchi is made by the separation of the two sides, normal rale is heard distinctly in the young child. The expectant rale of the bronchi is caused by the insuring the right lung; there is often delirium in the excretory stage; phurdis; colic; ecchymosis in the skin; hepatization; the hepatized portion is absorbed and the same is returned. Pneumonia sometimes follows typhoid fever, occurs most frequently in active life; induced by some. In the army Pneumonia was common. The mortality was lowest in the Edinburgh Hospital to 50 per cent. among the Crimea troops. The fatality is often caused by ill ventilated hospitals. Diagnosis of Pneumonia; profuse exhalation compresses the heart; haemoptoe may be red; pain is referred to the region of the liver, not above the true. Bronchial rale; must not be fed on strong diet; a relative proportion of food should be given, should be fed less, a quart of blood drawn off. If Tartar Emetic is given the patient often recovers without hepatization; brandy should not be given but whiskey after the fever subsides. Opium in the active stage; but it can be applied but not too early; do not let the first stage be passed; iodine is a counter-indicator. Opium is the best quieting agent, saves muscle and nerves, gives tone to the vessels, become stronger. Expectorants are given in the stages; coughs not too frequent. Bronchitis. The chest and the chest is not too frequent. Bronchitis.



Children; such conditions are dangerous; The diagnosis is not difficult; The prognosis depends upon the existing state; generally is unfavorable for cure; the spasmodic form is not necessarily fatal; the treatment is according to the situation of the patient; a towel dipped in cold water applied around the neck; the inhalation of cold air is injurious; should be kept in doors; the friends should be told, a basin of water should be in the room; ordinary spasmodic croup; simple treatment; a dose of ipecac, a grain or two of opium; a strong solution of alum; potash powder vomited up; the acute variety requires the same treatment; the more condition supervenes; externally cotton, with inter. nally opium; signs are indicative to the intellect; Laryngitis; here Laryngitis, croup, diphtheria. In Diphtheria a false membrane is deposited but it is croup; Kalome, or mixture of ammoniac, put in with syringe or iver not destroy by the same false form of the croup ishaled destroys the living membrane; application of steam, caloric, do anything promise the best; importance of instant opinion. Tracheotomy is the last thing to be resorted to; cut the trachea perpendicularity; the right time is of consequence; different in young and old; tracheotomy is different from laryngotomy; it is varieties of laryngitis; very little edema around the glottis; affects the voice; local anodyne; Chloroform or ether; you see throat. Hereditary tubercular is unfavorable; a physician should be consulted in giving this opinion; other classes are remediable; care in bad weather, must be well protected with clothes; elixir of bark and iron; compound tincture cinchona; tonics; solution of nitrate of silver; care of ulcerated laryngitis & you get much diluted irritating cough, continue compound tincture lobelia; is too strong irritates the cough; preparation of ammonia is better; St;

Sal ammoniac 13

Cal. Liqueur 315

Syr. St. Sophia

Don't with a doctor

Case Terson p. 1 to

dike of silver sometimes causes spasms; relaxation  
 then takes place. Dr. J. G. Dr. Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Hay-  
 son, the British Committee deny the possibility of passing  
 a probe or sponge into the larynx; aphonia. Some think  
 is another affection; glottis often involved, deep breath-  
 ing, opium sometimes given especially in the  
 early stages, complaints it is better to die of disease  
 than of medicine; inspiration of steam once  
 in a while causes it, larynx must be opened  
 attempts should be made to open that of the de-  
 sultory; aphonia arise from these causes but  
 will alone; do not proceed in too great a quan-  
 tity of turnbly of water on the head, slap the  
 back will cure aphonia arising from  
 something and nervousness. The latter opinion  
 be understood; polyphonia with aphonia  
 affect the voice, the larynx and the larynx  
 dysphonia - old age is one variety, atrophy  
 atrophy, loss of the bronchia in that  
 passage which communicates with the lungs  
 Diseases of the heart bring on dysphonia; the  
 prognosis of the acute variety is unfavorable, and the  
 sequelae is fatal, is not generally cured, tell the  
 subject what he has and then the chest does  
 upon stimulents. A diseased stomach affects all  
 remedies; do not advise whiskey; throat and of the  
 organs are affected by acrid. Oliver Words  
 Volcano to the throat, and the other, is a good  
 will cure it. Sir Pitt Rivers is now infected through  
 the nervous system, of acrid. Aphonia sometimes  
 arises from the odor of the throat, staves of the throat  
 cases, sagged. Theology of the throat, common. Atty  
 35-40 of age; prognosis generally favorable; the  
 is dangerous; is simple either a pneumonia is not  
 sufficient; ventilation should be made of the  
 throat; the specified for the throat, common. Atty  
 best; respiration are in a round, open and broken  
 the larynx sometimes protrusion of the, without a  
 perfect, comes a nearly true the larynx



Smoking dried *Stramonium* leaves in a strong solution of acetate of potash; *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus* &c. The patent the advantage of an antispasmodic remedy;

*Ri. farquharian* 13 fl

or of Ole 13 fl

Byl. Kropfles 1 gr

Sine Belladonna 13 fl

give a teaspoonful every three hours

Whooping cough is not generally accompanied, inevitable, the paroxysms are periodical, cough is characteristic; when after a full expiration, can. is not known, treatment: simple & once fully, serious as complicated with *Stramonium*, acetate; *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, comp. by squills; the apertures I suspect be reason and moist, arising last a month or six weeks, actual disease as *Epilepsy* from long bella time belladonna spirit must be diluted! *Belladonna* may be given in *Stramonium*, repeat the dose often to keep up the constitutional invigoration, may be given to those not having the disease yet may be prophylactic. Symp. and cough, catarrh, liguorice, *R. Stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus*, ulcerated, if the hemorrhage secretion of the vessels of the lung *Thrombophylosis*, seldom from pericell or bronchial cavity from the bronchus in the locality differs from that of *Stramonium*, from the capillaries, distant from the discharges of the stomach, changed in character, as it is not, it comes from the lung, but from the stomach, considerable quantity comes from the tubular vessel, mostly, instances of an old lady afflicted with hemorrhage, opium, cod liver oil, acetate of lead; now, well, good diet, local congestion accompanied often by hemorrhage from rupture. If the capillaries sometimes follow kidney disease; poisoning of the blood is serious in its result, remove a quantity, recumbent posture reduce the chest action, acetate, the pulse at the wrist is the most convenient; hemorrhage with pulse at 80 to 100 and reduced; draw into other parts as much blood as possible purgative; by mouth, cold drinks produce congestion about the heart, it will stimulate the circulation, Cautions of ammonia, Merling's do. not always stop it at once; antivenereal acetate of lead, and 1 phio. of iron with water given

internally, bright is good in any kind of shape. Core in two  
hundred of living Laccas have sanguine; control sanguine  
sanguine, peculiar scent or health of the patient is offensive; an  
culation, pervasion prognosis depends on same; shows result  
from insoluble acids from the center of the lung, mottled  
good, until matter is discharged, good diet afterwards;  
chlorides, chl rate of potash, lime and antiseptic is  
the treatment needed; but; chlorine water, to ma-  
ture, permanganate of Potash, salt sulphuric acid,  
the chl rate of Potash disinfectant. Cerebra of the  
lung; ascaris; pneumonia of chest not always cured  
small; liver gets congested; bright disease of the kid-  
ney; saline cathartics; hyposalts, barium salts; can-  
cer of the liver is hard to dig out; catches in; cyst or  
necrotic with living knots; the treatment of carcinoma  
is difficult. Tuberculosis is the most disease of the  
lungs in civilized countries is the most dangerous;  
both sexes are not afflicted; white inj. hence  
over the indians and negroes prob. exist among the  
cold climate is not so unfavorable to Tubercu-  
losis; that of the south is better. Climate; in regard  
to the manner of living is not superior to India.  
hard, Tubercles with deposited in the lungs  
is the result of ulceration. History of Tubercle  
Tubercle large hemispherical; pale; altered  
appearance; curved, oval, oblong, irregularly flat;  
cause is congenital and acquired; bar. hyposalts; the  
usual time is from ten to forty years of age; both  
male and female suffer; the activity of the male; in-  
tation of the female is often the cause. The character of  
the cough is hoarse is peculiar, those that do not  
suffer from bronchitis. They do in Africa  
a more often than the black; bad air, impure ven-  
tilation has its effect. History of pneumonia of the  
lungs; curation and pervasion; those regions  
of the lungs; supra-clavicular; infra-clavicular and  
inter-natal regions. Masses, nodules and shape  
also regions of the lungs and tubercles. It is  
and is abnormally active; mottled and of the

chest, and any history, condition and sounds of  
 the chest must be known; the snow falls up the bron-  
 chial tree, respiration, arterial circulation, distress  
 without sibilant rales, the maculopurulent at the cen-  
 ter, purr, superimposed, gurgling rales, any chronic sound  
 soft, phenomena, chest. it difficult to accomplish  
 chest-finger association; when there is feeble ac-  
 tion in a lung the disease is bad; sleep more in  
 the after part of the night. Hope is delusion; com-  
 fort the patient; evade the question, Acute Tubercular  
 physical phenomena: change in the temperature;  
 there is often passed and it is too late to accomplish  
 a cure; tubercles in the lung; the time is passed for  
 the cure, should be begun early. Hygienic regimen,  
 diet, pathology and physiology, black and white color, clay  
 & blood, heated but by alimentation better than  
 cold; fresh eggs and olive oil, oily substances are ea-  
 sily digested, gliding without any medicine, boiled  
 beef bone as good, fresh air, with good exercise, those  
 infected with phlegm, acrid acids, alkalies, nervous stimu-  
 lants, elixir, Tonics, Strychnia, Tincture Digitalis, anti-  
 ceps inside; act upon the general health of the system  
 but is a relative in fact; use of Castor-oil, Tincture  
 of Bennett, Hypophosphites; Churchill's acorn oil, phos-  
 phate of lime, soda, and Magnesia compounds of lime as  
 found for the time; patient; condition is injured by the  
 slight use of slower and alcohol which are especially  
 harmful; abnormal state of the glands, atrophies,  
 atrophy of secretory symptoms is all that can be ascer-  
 tained; general cachexia; observations should be noticed; you can  
 use cod liver oil but not on an irritated stomach; altho  
 this should be used for long periods formation of a simple  
 syrup of starch, Chloride of Potash the oxygen is useful  
 about also preparations of iron; but to derive a superior re-  
 sult digest in food; Thompson for brain and nerves,  
 Olive oil building up the structure, routing of the  
 brain for stimulants; Thompson and others cod liver  
 and strychnia, sometimes I send it in im-  
 mediately after the color has faded but it is

tis. Myocarditis or muscular structure is relaxed; in-  
 tentional blood clotting. Pericarditis is the most im-  
 portant of Rheumatic origin, impurity of the blood  
 in the cavity; the serum is lactic acid, the arterial more  
 acid or neutral; other acids are not easily de-  
 livered, fibrine increases; the accompanying mem-  
 bran is the result of endocarditis; blood becomes in-  
 peracid; acute inflammation often occurs with endo-  
 carditis, mitral stenosis; Bright's disease often causes en-  
 docarditis; pericarditis is important, life is in dan-  
 ger, the left side is the chief seat of endocar-  
 ditis for good health, more force applied, by  
 sedation; Pericardium is inflamed, twenty days,  
 or a month. Rheumatic heart, is cured by the  
 action of the conditioned alkalies, the secretions are  
 changed, exhibit a peracid and alkaline charac-  
 of the heart is good; treatment is not perfect; anti-  
 acid, sedative, external applications, blisters. Hypo-  
 trophy of the heart arises from various causes, it is  
 is small, the effect is to increase the heart's ac-  
 tion, it causes dilatation, causes sympathetic le-  
 sion with the other structures; increase of nutrition  
 is from the same cause; in extreme cases the  
 nervous centre is involved, influence of digestion  
 on the heart's action, enlargement of the heart dis-  
 turbs sometimes, valvular lesions, frequent heart  
 action, caused by hypertrophy; little flow, passage, weak  
 action, sound is increased. Anemia caused by hy-  
 pertrophy, pulse is strong; obstruction is not re-  
 sponded to; does not depend on the heart itself  
 but systemic and spinal trouble, is a serious  
 cause, the cause should be removed, dullness  
 on the chest, serous, coccygeal, good food,  
 better nutrition, exercise; debility of the heart  
 disease of coronary arteries, heart is abnormal  
 provided, sedation, Hyposmian and vent. side  
 cautiously. Hypertrophy and sharp pulse. De-  
 generation is one of debility, weakness, syncope;  
 a frequent occurrence in the mitral cell, in the



[illegible]



New Orleans is a city peculiarly adapted from its  
 situation to disease; miasm is retained, unbroken, sweet-  
 est; cleanest; effluvia: the apartments on the de-  
 cayed; blister the back sides; & flies, out of brown  
 his iodine: relapsing fever, intermittent and remitt-  
 tent; hot and cold stage: irritation of mineral  
 or quinine; malarial and typhoid, & "distillat"  
 onducted: compound dysent. Types of intermitten-  
 tery is cryptogamic with. Coast of Africa: partic-  
 ularly a country of fever and ague: Malaria: portu-  
 malarial. A large tributary of the Ohio are the  
 Mississippi R. St. Paul, between the N. plains and  
 Rocky Mountains, Clear and. On the material inf. and  
 would be removed. Barytine and cerite often con-  
 sidered with al. pyroxene is favorable as a. diuretic  
 with dis. of the river; such places are good for  
 pyroxene; but pyroxene is not in fact, ben-  
 efit. The reason principle, not as good as bark itself is.  
 Chronic Colic, al. Atropia is not as good a ma-  
 colic as Opium is, in some cases; however, change  
 antispasmodic; expellents; diuretics; attention, de-  
 clat. on the Gulf of Mexico no improvement is  
 done must be doubled and trebled, gradually, must  
 be increased, congestive fever; chills; Scioto River;  
 Ohio canal; medicine must be increased; ben-  
 efit; amine; mode for must attend; common  
 do not wait until limited amine. reason; will  
 not do in Remittent fever; congestive stage; proth. le-  
 the; poison of age; preparation of the remedy; & com-  
 postant; III 3 water ben-amine by Jernie acid, fusian  
 blue, 1/2 to 1/8 ben-amine. The most serious is rather  
 complicated with long fever. ex. antheritis; variol-  
 variol-ation; aches cannot be cured by Opium; variol-  
 diminished by accident: Theory is difficult; close guard  
 for cold and fever; vaccine virus; small; affection is  
 not permanent. Loss of the British barque "Robert"  
 the performed. There are some persons who are exposed to  
 disease; small; some is the cold, the best evidence is the  
 enlargement of the area of plant phenomenon









## Medical Jurisprudence

Poison is a substance which on being taken, into the system has a deleterious influence. It is the killer of the Emperor. Silyphthemic acid (made of Saffron) of S. deous, in France and also America is a well known poison. The effect of different poisons is dissimilar; different in action; some are: three varieties; irritant, narcotic and narcotico-irritant, and distinguished in various ways. Burns and Wounds. Infantile: lungs distended with air is a true sign of life; presence of food in the stomach, males are more frequently found dead than of those suffocation from imp. air. is a crime of deep and life; lazar spirit it is fatal; premature exp. of life; further from the source arises; but as well as artificial causes; the introduction of instruments, sometimes causes abortion. premature labors for about 10 days and 10 months.

Medical Jurisprudence; he will prepared; avoid technical terms; justice should be made life; candor, truth, coherent, accurate, precise, clear, concise of witnesses; sometimes longer; point in omission; facts are facts; evidence for the case.

Cornwall W. B. 1871.

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of the University of Washington, A. B. 1871.





of Glisson: Hepatic veins and arteries: duct bile. Gall-  
 bladder: Pancreas, spleen: Trachea: bronchi: large intesti-  
 ne: appendix vermiformis: Rectum: Sigmoid: uter-  
 ular fold: Oesophagus, stomach and glands: Duodenum  
 Biliary, Lichen-like, of the biliary system glands: Mus-  
 cles of animal and organic life, cells of the spleen, gall  
 bladder and skin: papules of the skin: sudoriferous  
 and sebaceous glands: nails: hair: External and in-  
 ternal and bony canals: osseous tissue: Kidney, em-  
 pyreum: caput: testis: cortical and medullary  
 substance: Ovarian body: bladder: Prostate  
 gland: Urethra: glands of Cooper: corpus spongiosum  
 Penis: of a variety in some mountains: three  
 portions of the urethra: erectile tissue: scrotum:  
 Testis in humans: Hydrotic: Epididymus: Seminal vesicle:  
 also testis: corpus hyphosphoricum: osseous: osseous  
 ulae: osseous: Os Hyoid: epiglottis: Tongue:  
 papilla of the tongue: Thyroid gland: hyaline cartilage:  
 ligament: osseous: aponia: Trachea: lungs:  
 heart: pericardium: Pulmonary artery and veins: valvula  
 aortae: Aorta: coronary of heart: sinuses of aorta: cor-  
 onary arteries: structure of the heart: involuntariness:  
 contraction: of the auricles and ventricles: cardiac  
 asthma: structure of the aorta: folds: three: coats: three:  
 left: coronary: carotid: arch of the aorta: carotid: of the  
 head and neck: arch of the head and neck: have  
 no valvula: subclavian artery: Thyroid axis: cartilage of  
 trachea: trachea: Thyroid gland: internal carotid and in-  
 tercostal arteries: branching branches: Thoracic aorta: axilla:  
 long: and also: bi. univolar: subocularis: trachea:  
 Radial: superficial: palmar arch: digital branches:  
 carpal: wrist: bones in hand: bone: articulation: operation  
 on the hip joint: Thoracic duct: Trapping for lymphatic  
 thoracic arteries: no lymphatic glands in the lungs  
 of the urea: trachea: axilla: coronary: trachea: Trachea: ar-  
 teries of the stomach: Gastric: Hepatic: biliary:  
 pyloric: Proximal: subclavian: Gastric: pyloric  
 pyloric: Proximal: subclavian: Gastric: pyloric  
 pyloric: Proximal: subclavian: Gastric: pyloric  
 pyloric: Proximal: subclavian: Gastric: pyloric







medium, and composed of globular white globules and  
elementary granular particles, corpuscles, disc-like  
bodies, cells, etc. important elements in the blood stream  
have a globular form: iron in the globules & the diff. in  
variety of albumen in formation: absorption carriers  
of oxygen: soda salt salt exists in the liquor sanguinis:  
potash salts in corpuscles, iron is abundant in the  
male than female, undergoes crystallization when solid  
crystals in the white corpuscles are the largest: there is  
a difference in the constitution of the blood in  
different physiological conditions: human female  
blood has a lighter color than that of man: is spec-  
ifically lighter: arterial blood contains more  
water: and fewer blood corpuscles than venous  
blood being the same the latter yields more se-  
rums which contains more albumen and is  
paler the whole blood contains soluble salts  
after cessation of catarrhs the corpuscles  
become poorer. Child blood has a greater  
amount of solid constituents, esp. of cells of  
corpuscles and iron: is poorer in fat: con-  
tains some amount of fat and albumen as in  
adult life and a larger amount of nutritive  
matter and less water. Blood in old age be-  
comes poorer in corpuscles and albumen and  
loses some of its condition in the cholester-  
in is increased. Composition of fresh: of calf  
beef flesh: mineral acids in cooked beef  
steak: of calf's marrow: of liver: of  
cod: of milk: of eggs: of cheese: of alcohol  
in preparation: alcohol and water: history  
of the blood: Digestion is proper and... after... Dys-  
pepsia, organ comparative and digestive  
... Chaperon... Mastication: insalivation  
lip: beef comparative anatomy of the teeth  
Manner of mastication: origin and insertion  
action: Description of the salivary glands and  
of its constitution and quantity of the saliva  
action of the salivary glands in deglutition: mucous









[illegible]

[illegible]







glaucous, cold, size, alone as, ligate active  
 excretory parts; manner of contraction; how best  
 secret as in other animals; computation when  
 guided and how; Dissection wounds; prophylaxis  
 and curative symptoms; Laceration; Perforation  
 malignant disease of foreign tumors; Carcinoma  
 melanoticum; Kinked, scurvy and Colloid. The first  
 two; 1<sup>st</sup> the tumor has type in matured tissue  
 on top of the body; all cellular tumor has  
 their origin in proliferation; tissue of the body  
 basophilous tumor with that variety; the  
 cell, carcinoma, destructive, little, system of  
 infiltration; 2<sup>nd</sup> spindle shaped; 3<sup>rd</sup> Giant cell  
 cancer - a very little pain or ulceration  
 lead to the involvement of lymphatic  
 glands; the malignant tumor composed of the  
 tumor and parts in the rest of the body; of  
 the organ; Epithelium is easily diagnosed. The  
 very faint and almost most frequently affected  
 d. The cancer below is peculiar to epithelium  
 young the tubule is affected; it is carcinoma  
 in young organs; carcinoma in the soft  
 level, green, often there is a point to  
 to ulceration, has a fungus appearance, is soft  
 fluid; Colloid, gelatinous, must be removed; the  
 virus occupies all parts of the body; Epithelium  
 carcinoma, the cell, foulness; slipping down back to the  
 coronal tooth, light food, when the jaw  
 if congenital over interplay with skin on  
 Joint of the throat and finger are dislocated  
 by direct violence; extensions and  
 for extension; joint dislocation in the  
 shoulder joint first into the glenoid cavity  
 of the acromion; and later, these move to  
 extension and counterextension. The  
 hand, below the elbow and the back of the  
 elbow, the elbow joint is the  
 thigh, hip, the joint is the  
 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>

glaucous, cold, rose, alone as, ligate active  
 excretory parts; manner of contraction; how best  
 secret as in other wounds computation when  
 guided and how? Dissection wounds; profuse  
 and curative symptoms; Laceration; Perforation  
 malignant disease of foreign tumors; Carcinoma  
 melanoticum; Hemorrhoids; Melancholia; and Colic. The first  
 law; 1<sup>st</sup> All tumors have type in material...  
 on top of the body; All cellular tumors have  
 their origin in pleurisy; tissue of the body  
 basophilous tumor with that variety; 1<sup>st</sup> tumor  
 called carcinoma destructive, little, yellow, of  
 infiltration; 2<sup>nd</sup> spindle shaped; 3<sup>rd</sup> Giant cell  
 cancer - a very little pain or ulceration...  
 lead to the involvement of lymphatic  
 glands; the malignant tumor composed of the  
 tumor and parts in the rest of the body; 1<sup>st</sup>  
 Lymphoma; Epithelioma rarely diagnosed. The  
 very faint and almost most frequently affected  
 d. The cancer below is peculiar to early life  
 young the tubule is affected; it is common in  
 in young persons... carcinoma in the soft  
 level, green, often there is a papule to  
 to ulceration, has a fungoid appearance, is soft  
 fluid; Colloid, gelatinous... must be removed; but  
 virus occupies all parts of the body; Epithelioma  
 melanoticum, the cell, foulness; slipping close back to the  
 coronal tooth, light food, above which is  
 if congenital over interure with skin on  
 Joint of the throat and finger are disor-  
 dered by direct violence; extensions and  
 for extension; joint dislocation into the  
 shoulder joint first into the pleural cavity  
 of the axilla; and water, these cases to  
 Extension and counterextension; 1<sup>st</sup> Laceration  
 Law; below are 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> facts...  
 under the skin... 1<sup>st</sup> Laceration...  
 thigh, hip... 1<sup>st</sup> Laceration...  
 1<sup>st</sup> Laceration... 1<sup>st</sup> Laceration...

symptoms; 1<sup>st</sup> variety; fulcrum of the pelvis  
 line of the hand. Left it would force is at a jun-  
 tion with upper third then inward and right  
 2<sup>nd</sup> raise knee to a level with upper part of pe-  
 vis, rotate inwardly 3<sup>rd</sup> raise knee as before to the  
 top of the pelvis - insert rotate inwardly.  
 4<sup>th</sup> raise knee as before, elongate and rotate.  
 Sublimation of knee joint. Structure is a  
 solution of continuity; two varieties simple and  
 complicated; they are caused by external violence  
 or osseous contraction. Illust. violence; some-  
 times disarrange bones in old persons; Caricous  
 fracture; symptoms; situational mobility; crepitation  
 impacted fracture, ends of bone must be studied  
 Medulla, periosteum. Two kinds of callus. Type  
 of treatment. 1<sup>st</sup> fracture of humerus off. simple; or-  
 der; cast, splints, splinting; bandage; extensor  
 and other associated fractures: Callus; cold  
 applications; hydrostatic; habitual dislocations; para-  
 lytic; in art. styloide with union, not with  
 fracture; lion's head; blister, carpaloid collection;  
 blistering; pegging; excision of ends of fragments;  
 union, satisfactory union. Special fractures: the  
 Clavicle, scapula, Humerus, Elbow, Radius, Ulna, Carpi, Metacarpals, Phalanx of hand; Inferior maxilla; fracture of Cervi-  
 cal or Thoracic; pelvic viscera; compound, belt  
 of ribs; diaphragm; throat; finger; forearm; Radius  
 at the lower end shaft of Humerus; Tibia. Tibia  
 in upper 1/3, foot, piece important. Mallet; Talus  
 of foot; oblique inclined plates; knee joint  
 compound, oblique, oblique, knock-knee from below  
 forward; extended fracture, position straight, ex-  
 tension and counterextension, two splints,  
 not must be supported. Fracture recur-  
 rent fracture, erect. Pelvis; plaster of Paris; 1<sup>st</sup>  
 2<sup>nd</sup>; plank bandage; different varieties of fracture: up-  
 per 1/3 of femur; 1<sup>st</sup> fracture; 2<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 3<sup>rd</sup> fracture;  
 4<sup>th</sup> fracture; 5<sup>th</sup> fracture; 6<sup>th</sup> fracture; 7<sup>th</sup> fracture; 8<sup>th</sup> fracture; 9<sup>th</sup> fracture; 10<sup>th</sup> fracture; 11<sup>th</sup> fracture; 12<sup>th</sup> fracture; 13<sup>th</sup> fracture; 14<sup>th</sup> fracture; 15<sup>th</sup> fracture; 16<sup>th</sup> fracture; 17<sup>th</sup> fracture; 18<sup>th</sup> fracture; 19<sup>th</sup> fracture; 20<sup>th</sup> fracture; 21<sup>st</sup> fracture; 22<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 23<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 24<sup>th</sup> fracture; 25<sup>th</sup> fracture; 26<sup>th</sup> fracture; 27<sup>th</sup> fracture; 28<sup>th</sup> fracture; 29<sup>th</sup> fracture; 30<sup>th</sup> fracture; 31<sup>st</sup> fracture; 32<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 33<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 34<sup>th</sup> fracture; 35<sup>th</sup> fracture; 36<sup>th</sup> fracture; 37<sup>th</sup> fracture; 38<sup>th</sup> fracture; 39<sup>th</sup> fracture; 40<sup>th</sup> fracture; 41<sup>st</sup> fracture; 42<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 43<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 44<sup>th</sup> fracture; 45<sup>th</sup> fracture; 46<sup>th</sup> fracture; 47<sup>th</sup> fracture; 48<sup>th</sup> fracture; 49<sup>th</sup> fracture; 50<sup>th</sup> fracture; 51<sup>st</sup> fracture; 52<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 53<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 54<sup>th</sup> fracture; 55<sup>th</sup> fracture; 56<sup>th</sup> fracture; 57<sup>th</sup> fracture; 58<sup>th</sup> fracture; 59<sup>th</sup> fracture; 60<sup>th</sup> fracture; 61<sup>st</sup> fracture; 62<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 63<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 64<sup>th</sup> fracture; 65<sup>th</sup> fracture; 66<sup>th</sup> fracture; 67<sup>th</sup> fracture; 68<sup>th</sup> fracture; 69<sup>th</sup> fracture; 70<sup>th</sup> fracture; 71<sup>st</sup> fracture; 72<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 73<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 74<sup>th</sup> fracture; 75<sup>th</sup> fracture; 76<sup>th</sup> fracture; 77<sup>th</sup> fracture; 78<sup>th</sup> fracture; 79<sup>th</sup> fracture; 80<sup>th</sup> fracture; 81<sup>st</sup> fracture; 82<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 83<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 84<sup>th</sup> fracture; 85<sup>th</sup> fracture; 86<sup>th</sup> fracture; 87<sup>th</sup> fracture; 88<sup>th</sup> fracture; 89<sup>th</sup> fracture; 90<sup>th</sup> fracture; 91<sup>st</sup> fracture; 92<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 93<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 94<sup>th</sup> fracture; 95<sup>th</sup> fracture; 96<sup>th</sup> fracture; 97<sup>th</sup> fracture; 98<sup>th</sup> fracture; 99<sup>th</sup> fracture; 100<sup>th</sup> fracture; 101<sup>st</sup> fracture; 102<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 103<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 104<sup>th</sup> fracture; 105<sup>th</sup> fracture; 106<sup>th</sup> fracture; 107<sup>th</sup> fracture; 108<sup>th</sup> fracture; 109<sup>th</sup> fracture; 110<sup>th</sup> fracture; 111<sup>st</sup> fracture; 112<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 113<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 114<sup>th</sup> fracture; 115<sup>th</sup> fracture; 116<sup>th</sup> fracture; 117<sup>th</sup> fracture; 118<sup>th</sup> fracture; 119<sup>th</sup> fracture; 120<sup>th</sup> fracture; 121<sup>st</sup> fracture; 122<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 123<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 124<sup>th</sup> fracture; 125<sup>th</sup> fracture; 126<sup>th</sup> fracture; 127<sup>th</sup> fracture; 128<sup>th</sup> fracture; 129<sup>th</sup> fracture; 130<sup>th</sup> fracture; 131<sup>st</sup> fracture; 132<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 133<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 134<sup>th</sup> fracture; 135<sup>th</sup> fracture; 136<sup>th</sup> fracture; 137<sup>th</sup> fracture; 138<sup>th</sup> fracture; 139<sup>th</sup> fracture; 140<sup>th</sup> fracture; 141<sup>st</sup> fracture; 142<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 143<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 144<sup>th</sup> fracture; 145<sup>th</sup> fracture; 146<sup>th</sup> fracture; 147<sup>th</sup> fracture; 148<sup>th</sup> fracture; 149<sup>th</sup> fracture; 150<sup>th</sup> fracture; 151<sup>st</sup> fracture; 152<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 153<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 154<sup>th</sup> fracture; 155<sup>th</sup> fracture; 156<sup>th</sup> fracture; 157<sup>th</sup> fracture; 158<sup>th</sup> fracture; 159<sup>th</sup> fracture; 160<sup>th</sup> fracture; 161<sup>st</sup> fracture; 162<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 163<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 164<sup>th</sup> fracture; 165<sup>th</sup> fracture; 166<sup>th</sup> fracture; 167<sup>th</sup> fracture; 168<sup>th</sup> fracture; 169<sup>th</sup> fracture; 170<sup>th</sup> fracture; 171<sup>st</sup> fracture; 172<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 173<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 174<sup>th</sup> fracture; 175<sup>th</sup> fracture; 176<sup>th</sup> fracture; 177<sup>th</sup> fracture; 178<sup>th</sup> fracture; 179<sup>th</sup> fracture; 180<sup>th</sup> fracture; 181<sup>st</sup> fracture; 182<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 183<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 184<sup>th</sup> fracture; 185<sup>th</sup> fracture; 186<sup>th</sup> fracture; 187<sup>th</sup> fracture; 188<sup>th</sup> fracture; 189<sup>th</sup> fracture; 190<sup>th</sup> fracture; 191<sup>st</sup> fracture; 192<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 193<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 194<sup>th</sup> fracture; 195<sup>th</sup> fracture; 196<sup>th</sup> fracture; 197<sup>th</sup> fracture; 198<sup>th</sup> fracture; 199<sup>th</sup> fracture; 200<sup>th</sup> fracture; 201<sup>st</sup> fracture; 202<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 203<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 204<sup>th</sup> fracture; 205<sup>th</sup> fracture; 206<sup>th</sup> fracture; 207<sup>th</sup> fracture; 208<sup>th</sup> fracture; 209<sup>th</sup> fracture; 210<sup>th</sup> fracture; 211<sup>st</sup> fracture; 212<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 213<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 214<sup>th</sup> fracture; 215<sup>th</sup> fracture; 216<sup>th</sup> fracture; 217<sup>th</sup> fracture; 218<sup>th</sup> fracture; 219<sup>th</sup> fracture; 220<sup>th</sup> fracture; 221<sup>st</sup> fracture; 222<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 223<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 224<sup>th</sup> fracture; 225<sup>th</sup> fracture; 226<sup>th</sup> fracture; 227<sup>th</sup> fracture; 228<sup>th</sup> fracture; 229<sup>th</sup> fracture; 230<sup>th</sup> fracture; 231<sup>st</sup> fracture; 232<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 233<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 234<sup>th</sup> fracture; 235<sup>th</sup> fracture; 236<sup>th</sup> fracture; 237<sup>th</sup> fracture; 238<sup>th</sup> fracture; 239<sup>th</sup> fracture; 240<sup>th</sup> fracture; 241<sup>st</sup> fracture; 242<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 243<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 244<sup>th</sup> fracture; 245<sup>th</sup> fracture; 246<sup>th</sup> fracture; 247<sup>th</sup> fracture; 248<sup>th</sup> fracture; 249<sup>th</sup> fracture; 250<sup>th</sup> fracture; 251<sup>st</sup> fracture; 252<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 253<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 254<sup>th</sup> fracture; 255<sup>th</sup> fracture; 256<sup>th</sup> fracture; 257<sup>th</sup> fracture; 258<sup>th</sup> fracture; 259<sup>th</sup> fracture; 260<sup>th</sup> fracture; 261<sup>st</sup> fracture; 262<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 263<sup>rd</sup> fracture; 264<sup>th</sup> fracture; 265<sup>th</sup> fracture; 266<sup>th</sup> fracture; 267<sup>th</sup> fracture; 268<sup>th</sup> fracture; 269<sup>th</sup> fracture; 270<sup>th</sup> fracture; 271<sup>st</sup> fracture; 272<sup>nd</sup> fracture; 27

symptoms; 1<sup>st</sup> variety; fulcrum of the pelvis  
 line of the hand. Left it would force is at a jun-  
 ction with upper third then inward and right  
 2<sup>nd</sup> raise knee to a level with upper part of pe-  
 vis, rotate inwardly 3<sup>rd</sup> raise knee as before to the  
 top of the pelvis - insert rotate inwardly.  
 4<sup>th</sup> raise knee as before, elongate and rotate.  
 Sublimation of knee joint. Structure is a  
 solution of continuity; two varieties simple and  
 complicated; they are caused by external violence  
 or articular contraction. Illnesses; violence; some  
 disarrange course; in old persons; cancerous  
 diathesis; syphilitic; putrefaction; mobility; crepitation  
 impacted fracture, events of some must be studied  
 the whole, for instance. Two kinds of callus, bony  
 and fibrous; permanent and transient of simple frac-  
 ture; contact, splints, retractor; bandages; extensor  
 and other apparatuses; fractures: Callus; cold  
 effusions; suppuration; habitual dislocations; para-  
 lytic; in art. is destroyed with union, such as the  
 thigh; lion's head; blister, cartharidal collection;  
 blistering; pegging; excision of ends of fragments;  
 in, subcutaneous, various union. Special fractures: the  
 facial violence. Blow, Ethmoid, Malar, Sphenoid, Maxil-  
 lary, Zygomatic process; Inferior maxillary; fracture of Cervi-  
 cal or Ethmoid; pelvic viscera; compressing, belt  
 of ribs; diaphragm; throat; finger; forearm; Radius  
 at the lower end - shaft of Humerus; Tibia. Tibula  
 (in left t. foot piece important). Malleolus; Talus;  
 cuneiform; oblique inclined plates; knee joint  
 subcondylar fracture; oblique, knock-knee from below  
 forward; extended fracture, position straight, ex-  
 tension and counter-extension, two splints,  
 not must be supported. Fractures recur-  
 rent fracture, erect. Pelvis; plaster of Paris; 1<sup>st</sup>  
 2<sup>nd</sup>; plank bandage; different varieties of fracture; up-  
 per limb; ligament; tubercles; 1<sup>st</sup> governed by circulation  
 bone; age; disunion; from dislocation; different  
 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> 23<sup>th</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 31<sup>th</sup> 32<sup>th</sup> 33<sup>th</sup> 34<sup>th</sup> 35<sup>th</sup> 36<sup>th</sup> 37<sup>th</sup> 38<sup>th</sup> 39<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> 41<sup>th</sup> 42<sup>th</sup> 43<sup>th</sup> 44<sup>th</sup> 45<sup>th</sup> 46<sup>th</sup> 47<sup>th</sup> 48<sup>th</sup> 49<sup>th</sup> 50<sup>th</sup> 51<sup>th</sup> 52<sup>th</sup> 53<sup>th</sup> 54<sup>th</sup> 55<sup>th</sup> 56<sup>th</sup> 57<sup>th</sup> 58<sup>th</sup> 59<sup>th</sup> 60<sup>th</sup> 61<sup>th</sup> 62<sup>th</sup> 63<sup>th</sup> 64<sup>th</sup> 65<sup>th</sup> 66<sup>th</sup> 67<sup>th</sup> 68<sup>th</sup> 69<sup>th</sup> 70<sup>th</sup> 71<sup>th</sup> 72<sup>th</sup> 73<sup>th</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> 75<sup>th</sup> 76<sup>th</sup> 77<sup>th</sup> 78<sup>th</sup> 79<sup>th</sup> 80<sup>th</sup> 81<sup>th</sup> 82<sup>th</sup> 83<sup>th</sup> 84<sup>th</sup> 85<sup>th</sup> 86<sup>th</sup> 87<sup>th</sup> 88<sup>th</sup> 89<sup>th</sup> 90<sup>th</sup> 91<sup>th</sup> 92<sup>th</sup> 93<sup>th</sup> 94<sup>th</sup> 95<sup>th</sup> 96<sup>th</sup> 97<sup>th</sup> 98<sup>th</sup> 99<sup>th</sup> 100<sup>th</sup>



hip joint; around of knee joint, sprains, drops of the  
 and ankle joints; intra-articular fibro-cartilage. D.P.  
 disease of spine; shoulder, hip, elbow, concerning  
 separate must be removed; occasionally amput.  
 Enostosis, exostosis, tumours cystic, aneurismal; d.  
 ears of anterior and acinus, hemontagen; a. l. u. l.  
 blood, ligation of arteries, intestinal coat, modification  
 of second exostosis; separation of ligation into  
 ulceration and suppuration; the tissue varies, loca-  
 tion; fusion of 10<sup>th</sup> cartilage; ossification; appo-  
 two ligation, above and one below; fusion, acti-  
 pressure, second method, incision, amputation, c.  
 pressure; ligation, forced flexion; styloxyoidia  
 basocranial; sub-scapula of iron; chronic; l. u. l.  
 exostosis, hemontagen, from open wound; various  
 l. u. l.; l. u. l.; c. l. u. l.; heart, action, aneurysm; l. u. l.  
 its; suitable food; l. u. l.; aneurysm; diathesis; l. u. l.  
 l. u. l.; acid; l. u. l.; aneurysm; calcareous  
 gland, degeneration; pulsating, tumour, certain  
 blood; false or true; here show one or several  
 the parts are united; false when they give  
 pulsation; pathology and treatment; l. u. l.; c. l. u. l.  
 l. u. l.; epistaxis, l. u. l.; l. u. l.; epistaxis, l. u. l.;  
 examination; actual cancer; the various of cancer  
 acinus, epithelial, l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 hair lip; cleft palate; simple and double; l. u. l.  
 be correct in diagnosis and do not mistake  
 a cancerous for an epithelial growth; l. u. l.  
 to tongue; cramp, aneurysm, l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 salivary glands; aneurysm; contraction; l. u. l.;  
 of Parotid gland; l. u. l.; spirit of l. u. l.;  
 l. u. l.; aneurysm; l. u. l.; application; gargle;  
 l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 to the affected part; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 exposure position of gland; mode of operation  
 l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;  
 l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.; l. u. l.;





[illegible]

seque, lymph, a series of incisions over the  
 tube; Opium, get rid of dead substance, do not  
 apply leeches, fomentation, free incisions put  
 air; fistulous openings; Prostate gland, pain,  
 dull, heavy, aching, sore, etc.; antiphlogistic  
 leeches, Kanite, insert catheter, early and fre-  
 quent incisions. Inguine sometimes follow in-  
 flammation of Prostate gland; stage present in  
 early age is advanced life, hypertrophy  
 retained by leeches, superficial, are hyper-  
 trophic, as they grow it is incurable; show  
 a splenic, increase of urine, passing  
 is incurable; retention of urine; symptoms  
 in early age, general health is gained  
 with a moderate thickness of the urethra  
 1. Indolent organic end, sporadic; hypodermic  
 injection of the fluid, hot water, perspiration, etc.  
 2. Paralysis from overdistention & is related to  
 of state death, is a case of severe injury from  
 uremic poison, gradually Hadden; is a case of  
 1. Prostate gland, about occasional this condition  
 is a case of catheter, is a case of another, pre-  
 vent retention of urine by blood, do not pass  
 but; retention of urine from prostatic, catheter  
 Hadden; injury of perineum; hemorrhage per-  
 son by this catheter formed in liver; Graple  
 of liver, something more, around this, an-  
 other, is a case of catheter, avoid exposure, no  
 medicine destroys over it be removed, but  
 it is a case of catheter, not adapted in the  
 1. Indolent of the urethra, not too large, or  
 hard, in a case of catheter, is a case of  
 1. Indolent, lateral operation, after heat  
 cant, bilateral and recto-vesical inci-  
 sion median, a knowledge of the anatomy  
 of the perineum is important; the catheter  
 should be practiced in per. It should  
 be a case of enlargement of perineum and  
 1. Indolent, is a case of catheter, is a case of



1. <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> <sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> <sup>75</sup> <sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> <sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup> <sup>80</sup> <sup>81</sup> <sup>82</sup> <sup>83</sup> <sup>84</sup> <sup>85</sup> <sup>86</sup> <sup>87</sup> <sup>88</sup> <sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> <sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> <sup>93</sup> <sup>94</sup> <sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> <sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> <sup>99</sup> <sup>100</sup> <sup>101</sup> <sup>102</sup> <sup>103</sup> <sup>104</sup> <sup>105</sup> <sup>106</sup> <sup>107</sup> <sup>108</sup> <sup>109</sup> <sup>110</sup> <sup>111</sup> <sup>112</sup> <sup>113</sup> <sup>114</sup> <sup>115</sup> <sup>116</sup> <sup>117</sup> <sup>118</sup> <sup>119</sup> <sup>120</sup> <sup>121</sup> <sup>122</sup> <sup>123</sup> <sup>124</sup> <sup>125</sup> <sup>126</sup> <sup>127</sup> <sup>128</sup> <sup>129</sup> <sup>130</sup> <sup>131</sup> <sup>132</sup> <sup>133</sup> <sup>134</sup> <sup>135</sup> <sup>136</sup> <sup>137</sup> <sup>138</sup> <sup>139</sup> <sup>140</sup> <sup>141</sup> <sup>142</sup> <sup>143</sup> <sup>144</sup> <sup>145</sup> <sup>146</sup> <sup>147</sup> <sup>148</sup> <sup>149</sup> <sup>150</sup> <sup>151</sup> <sup>152</sup> <sup>153</sup> <sup>154</sup> <sup>155</sup> <sup>156</sup> <sup>157</sup> <sup>158</sup> <sup>159</sup> <sup>160</sup> <sup>161</sup> <sup>162</sup> <sup>163</sup> <sup>164</sup> <sup>165</sup> <sup>166</sup> <sup>167</sup> <sup>168</sup> <sup>169</sup> <sup>170</sup> <sup>171</sup> <sup>172</sup> <sup>173</sup> <sup>174</sup> <sup>175</sup> <sup>176</sup> <sup>177</sup> <sup>178</sup> <sup>179</sup> <sup>180</sup> <sup>181</sup> <sup>182</sup> <sup>183</sup> <sup>184</sup> <sup>185</sup> <sup>186</sup> <sup>187</sup> <sup>188</sup> <sup>189</sup> <sup>190</sup> <sup>191</sup> <sup>192</sup> <sup>193</sup> <sup>194</sup> <sup>195</sup> <sup>196</sup> <sup>197</sup> <sup>198</sup> <sup>199</sup> <sup>200</sup> <sup>201</sup> <sup>202</sup> <sup>203</sup> <sup>204</sup> <sup>205</sup> <sup>206</sup> <sup>207</sup> <sup>208</sup> <sup>209</sup> <sup>210</sup> <sup>211</sup> <sup>212</sup> <sup>213</sup> <sup>214</sup> <sup>215</sup> <sup>216</sup> <sup>217</sup> <sup>218</sup> <sup>219</sup> <sup>220</sup> <sup>221</sup> <sup>222</sup> <sup>223</sup> <sup>224</sup> <sup>225</sup> <sup>226</sup> <sup>227</sup> <sup>228</sup> <sup>229</sup> <sup>230</sup> <sup>231</sup> <sup>232</sup> <sup>233</sup> <sup>234</sup> <sup>235</sup> <sup>236</sup> <sup>237</sup> <sup>238</sup> <sup>239</sup> <sup>240</sup> <sup>241</sup> <sup>242</sup> <sup>243</sup> <sup>244</sup> <sup>245</sup> <sup>246</sup> <sup>247</sup> <sup>248</sup> <sup>249</sup> <sup>250</sup> <sup>251</sup> <sup>252</sup> <sup>253</sup> <sup>254</sup> <sup>255</sup> <sup>256</sup> <sup>257</sup> <sup>258</sup> <sup>259</sup> <sup>260</sup> <sup>261</sup> <sup>262</sup> <sup>263</sup> <sup>264</sup> <sup>265</sup> <sup>266</sup> <sup>267</sup> <sup>268</sup> <sup>269</sup> <sup>270</sup> <sup>271</sup> <sup>272</sup> <sup>273</sup> <sup>274</sup> <sup>275</sup> <sup>276</sup> <sup>277</sup> <sup>278</sup> <sup>279</sup> <sup>280</sup> <sup>281</sup> <sup>282</sup> <sup>283</sup> <sup>284</sup> <sup>285</sup> <sup>286</sup> <sup>287</sup> <sup>288</sup> <sup>289</sup> <sup>290</sup> <sup>291</sup> <sup>292</sup> <sup>293</sup> <sup>294</sup> <sup>295</sup> <sup>296</sup> <sup>297</sup> <sup>298</sup> <sup>299</sup> <sup>300</sup> <sup>301</sup> <sup>302</sup> <sup>303</sup> <sup>304</sup> <sup>305</sup> <sup>306</sup> <sup>307</sup> <sup>308</sup> <sup>309</sup> <sup>310</sup> <sup>311</sup> <sup>312</sup> <sup>313</sup> <sup>314</sup> <sup>315</sup> <sup>316</sup> <sup>317</sup> <sup>318</sup> <sup>319</sup> <sup>320</sup> <sup>321</sup> <sup>322</sup> <sup>323</sup> <sup>324</sup> <sup>325</sup> <sup>326</sup> <sup>327</sup> <sup>328</sup> <sup>329</sup> <sup>330</sup> <sup>331</sup> <sup>332</sup> <sup>333</sup> <sup>334</sup> <sup>335</sup> <sup>336</sup> <sup>337</sup> 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<sup>866</sup> <sup>867</sup> <sup>868</sup> <sup>869</sup> <sup>870</sup> <sup>871</sup> <sup>872</sup> <sup>873</sup> <sup>874</sup> <sup>875</sup> <sup>876</sup> <sup>877</sup> <sup>878</sup> <sup>879</sup> <sup>880</sup> <sup>881</sup> <sup>882</sup> <sup>883</sup> <sup>884</sup> <sup>885</sup> <sup>886</sup> <sup>887</sup> <sup>888</sup> <sup>889</sup> <sup>890</sup> <sup>891</sup> <sup>892</sup> <sup>893</sup> <sup>894</sup> <sup>895</sup> <sup>896</sup> <sup>897</sup> <sup>898</sup> <sup>899</sup> <sup>900</sup> <sup>901</sup> <sup>902</sup> <sup>903</sup> <sup>904</sup> <sup>905</sup> <sup>906</sup> <sup>907</sup> <sup>908</sup> <sup>909</sup> <sup>910</sup> <sup>911</sup> <sup>912</sup> <sup>913</sup> <sup>914</sup> <sup>915</sup> <sup>916</sup> <sup>917</sup> <sup>918</sup> <sup>919</sup> <sup>920</sup> <sup>921</sup> <sup>922</sup> <sup>923</sup> <sup>924</sup> <sup>925</sup> <sup>926</sup> <sup>927</sup> <sup>928</sup> <sup>929</sup> <sup>930</sup> <sup>931</sup> 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<sup>998</sup> <sup>999</sup> <sup>1000</sup>





rather one or two handfuls of milk and milk  
 stupor; also well, thin cloth. Thick towel  
 over should not be cold or wet. Starch poultice  
 two handfuls of starch to a quart of boiling wa-  
 ter, good for scald head; even on of the out-  
 side and poultice, hot water, spread well;  
 head and milk poultice head should  
 be stale. Escalation into the disease of  
 women: circumstances: position: manner of  
 procedure; passage of the finger; little or  
 indurated: Chloroform or other is used; what do  
 you feel? Character of tissue and location.  
 coagulate blood; explore vagina; dose of  
 oil recovered; age; culture; varieties; not  
 nerves; qualifications; food; clothing, air, to the  
 room; conditions. Piles in rectum; Piles in  
 of the leg; leeches; cold; the rectum; the rectum of the  
 inflammation of the vaginal gland; Piles in rectum  
 and spots; R; K.O. bly. 12

upon K.O. On

K.O. bly.

Acetic Acid.

Caustics, arguments to secure living of the  
 disorders of vagina: conformation; position; ex-  
 tension of vagina; Chloroform; position; Hygiene; thickening  
 sloughing and shrinkage of vagina; Laceration.  
 Disorders of childhood; age of child is the  
 divide by the year + 12; Blood going away to the  
 sometimes from the external M. j. to  
 Platysma myoides. better seen than the  
 ing and lapping; acute for bleeding,  
 and mouth of child; and leeches take a  
 source of blood; when bile causes a vagin  
 hemorrhage; solution; children in vagin  
 as well as adults; Exact with same dose  
 H. vagin. lot the res. sol. or 1.  
 is over ten; Excess of water draught  
 the to vagin. should not be  
 on will be found in the





livid hue, lay child on right side with head  
and shoulders up; imperfect breathings; sometimes  
event the child it bleed one three or four  
drachms; if evacuations are scanty introduce  
finger into the mouth: bleeding from the  
umbilical cord, aperture. Mucous solution  
insert needles, ligate; congestion is easy in young  
children; sometimes cold, improper diet, and  
formations of sinews are the causes of all these  
scurvy; Gallie acid 10 or 12 grs; attention to the  
acid secretion; water, Teaspoonful of milk  
nutrition of child must be maintained;  
infants. Dysmenorrhoea: cancrorrhoea;

1/2 to 1 gr Muc.  
1st oil Tereb.

cups, tepid water, saline rather than hyposulphuric  
solution of Mucosia: Episcia.  
Menorrhoea: establish menues of perineum.  
Malignant scirrhus, dried T. S. sub. cap.  
with warm water: mustard, poultices, leech.  
Till. Phosphate, special treatment in the case of  
suppression of menstruation depends on the  
general cause. Menorrhagia: symptoms of  
disease: Expt. Gallic acid, 13 to 30 Grains.  
Higher to gland, astringents, Teaspoonful of  
the life time, four times daily: Conjections, ac-  
cidents, cause menorrhagia, menstrual  
flow: less or more, several excesses of  
the diet, avoid must be occupied with  
the mind: the uterus cathartic, domi-  
al discharge: subinvolution; deal with  
cause the menorrhagia: Expt. Soda  
ulcers in lesion of the prostate of  
menstrua! Pylorus can form; cancerous  
disorders give rise to them on hydro-  
petic menues, if evacuation had been  
pregnancy. Phosphorus, 10 to 15 grs,  
perineum, hemorrhoids, organic disease of  
the contractile



first and second position: tubercular: pres-  
 tige - how: condition of the lung in young  
 children: atelectasis: description and structure  
 of the lungs in young children, want of muscular  
 power: interruption in the bronchi, note  
 up progression in chest: get it to breathing at  
 Anterior to alveoli: evacuation: con. 10.  
 Humors: essences: kind of trouble in alveoli  
 Pneumonia: stimulation and alkali: come  
 cold, influenza: keep up vital power: su-  
 centur: how presentation... oblique position of  
 position: flexion of head to pubis in fetal  
 position, which should be brought to pubis.  
 Pericarditis of the breast, source of trouble  
 is important: pressure of lungs: the  
 breast is generally turned toward another  
 front a little oblique. how presentation  
 by the left side of the chest: it is...  
 The membranes may be ruptured: alveoli  
 relations: spontaneous evolution: D. 10.  
 position: go at once, early rupture, by  
 laceration, foreign. Part part: how  
 signs, symptoms, indications: Contraction of  
 uterus: sympathy between uterus and  
 placenta: placental circulation: Eruptive  
 part part: hemorrhage, sacrospinal, lower  
 leave room for air: how progress, of  
 placenta: rupture, shift, placenta: con-  
 tracted, coagula should be drawn off: the  
 not air: up, ventilation: cathartics: and  
 for air: high water: or even water: 10.  
 can feel like a hard ball press for a  
 contractility: how room should live  
 part from with forty days: laceration  
 be kept on a smooth surface: pain of labor: 10.  
 in young: reasonable dose of Cast. Oil: 10.  
 in children: (Coulcamp) 10.  
 in children: 10.  
 in children: 10.

uterine gestation in forty days, protracted  
 labor, inefficient uterine action, injec-  
 tion; castor oil, broth, tea, hypodermic  
 when or is rigid; acidity of vagina and  
 perineum; lubricate with lard, tallow.  
 Ergot sometimes given the after pains  
 use of forceps; always remove clot; con-  
 traction; tumour; os constrictor; chorion and  
 membrane; umbilical cord is some-  
 times an obstacle; too short; accor-  
 upon it; slip knot; cut cord, compressed  
 from placental contraction. Afterbirth placenta; if the  
 is removed and detached placenta immediately;  
 never pull by umbilical cord; Deliberately  
 with forceps. Inevitable hemorrhage.  
 Placenta praevia; tampon is used; beef  
 tea, chicken broth; put in hand and  
 oil, draw out child and placenta; if  
 is os constrictor; accidental hemorrhage;  
 use of forceps on as soon as possible  
 has cut. Ergot may be given, should be  
 thought, prompt action. Principal complaint,  
 severe pain, headache, reflex disturbance, morbid  
 condition of intestines, stomach, kidneys, albumen  
 chloroform; bleed to calm, compression of head  
 and compression of heart; put cloth in  
 mouth last five, six or three minutes; 2 V. 3  
 Head not too much; the same is mor-  
 bid acridity of arteries and vagina; com-  
 on when the head is clearing; sometimes  
 after labor; os constrictor; put in the first  
 contractions; use forceps; put hand into the va-  
 gina; remove clot; if a grain of Morphine may  
 be given and if required more Morphine; the  
 first hypodermic injection of Morphine;  
 deliver; prognosis favorable if dealt with imme-  
 diately; leeches are sometimes used. Peripartu  
 hemorrhage is unknown; endometrium and ep-  
 idymium, generally as perit, it does not.



[illegible]





description; symptoms; jaundiced state of skin  
 pulse; habit of patient, locality; climate; rice  
 dysentery; cholera; dysentery; dysentery; cold bath  
 cathartics; Hantow salts, Epsom salts, Calomel.  
 Castor oil, quiet, sedatives; palliations; re-  
 sults of decreased action; Other medicinal conditions.  
 system, propagation, remedies administered, progress  
 of diagnosis; consider with the patient, hypodermic  
 injections; 20 grs; hypodermic syringe; 20 grs; 11 3 grs.  
 The yellow fever is continued; local  
 like the western coast of Africa abounds in  
 malaria; stomach is affected; skin is hot and  
 dry, pain after pulse; stupor; colic; black vomit;  
 melanic, hemorrhagic, severe; patient, lesions;  
 is well known in the East, West, and South.  
 The West India trade is the  
 best cause at Philadelphia, is not of malarial  
 nature, common in cattle in the same time; Phosphoric  
 treatment; quiet cleanliness; bath; Medical  
 treatment; 10 grains of ipecac; occasionally not  
 to be used; Calomel, paregoric, Other medicinal  
 mineral acids, vegetable antiseptics. Antiseptic  
 acids; cinchona bark affected, warm and cold  
 applications; Use of Ipecac is used; stomach  
 is strong, strong, for those who are walking  
 out. Chylous fever; duration is three weeks.  
 usually, symptoms; malaise, heat, clon-  
 ing, the blood, hemorrhagic change in the  
 mind and body debilitated, low of men-  
 tal scarcely are said that is not affected,  
 is subacute, enlarged and spleen  
 is condition of foul air, excretions is  
 into, some some times, intestinal irritation  
 of the stomach. Important: stimulants, blood  
 cathartics, distribution of colored water  
 without, but moved gently, diaphoretic;  
 10 grs. of ipecac, 10 grs. of ipecac, 10 grs.  
 paregoric, 10 grs. of ipecac, 10 grs. of ipecac  
 10 grs. of ipecac, 10 grs. of ipecac, 10 grs. of ipecac

hemorrhagic spots, pain in the muscles, hyper-  
aesthesia of skin; convulsions die after the fifth day.  
Local epidemic lesions; brain is affected, some-  
times with intention to cure, active treatment and  
food not efficient; use your best judgment  
as to the lancet; pyrexia is not to be feared in  
keep the pain cut short; cold applications.  
Bleeding cathartics. Emetics spinal  
anesthetics. Opium. Alcoholic stimulants.  
Rt. L. Some treatment strict, swelling of  
O. & glands treated in it varies according to  
amount of patient; cordials, calomel, Camphor  
Lent, Aether; diaphoretic; spermaceti; Liniment; 4/13th  
Opium. Therapies; sometimes sometimes are  
used but not properly. Relapsing fever by  
prod. fever lymphatic; first usually, cold  
water as a stimulus

Exanthematous diseases, locally or, description, history, pustular lymph, white fine clay well with disease, cold applications, cool exposures, cold baths, keep patient comfortable as possible, careful about heating the skin, Eczema attack, a most fatal; Eczema powdery diaphoretic; dyscrasia; vaccine important; the need of care of vaccine matter; if from one from a healthy subject, no eruption of skin, possible vaccination probably, but, why not extenuate to plague; vaccine rather, is vaccination. Parvella; The chest diagnosis, complications, atrophic adynamic, severe associated, affected; Epithelial belongs to the chest, heart diaphoretic

*Karlina* most important of all. It  
grows as a vigorous, bushy plant with  
large and thin leaves and small  
white flowers. The fruit is a  
small, round berry.

[illegible]

*E. giffordii*, *polyvaria*, *albescens*, *longa*, *beatae*  
H. A. Nicolson

[illegible][illegible]

*S. acidopneum.* *Dallia acidopneum.*  
Sp. ad. Histo. To part of the stomachic  
*cathartion.*  
Sp. to J. O. i. k. *Oph. P. impenitens*  
to cat. at ... ..







10. *Opium* in large quantities upon acrid and  
 11. *Acid Phosphoric*, *Stomach*, *Heart* oil is a good cholera-  
 12. *Opium*, *Stomach* are but an acrid, upon upon  
 13. *White Sulphur Springs*, *Acid* *precipitated*  
 14. *Candies*, *conception*, *phlegm*, *symptoms*,  
 15. *conception*, *interference* in the *upper*  
 16. *case* but does not always hold good. *pathologi-*  
 17. *cal observation*; *heal* is *stomach* is *over-*  
 18. *salt*, *impairment* of *digestion*, *death* is  
 19. *slow* and *chronic* relieve the *intestinal* or  
 20. *pain*; *jaundice*, *oriental*, *corrosive* *po-*  
 21. *line* also *constipation* is *deserve* *ferre* *any*  
 22. *affection* of the *duodenum*, *gall* *stones*, *pain*  
 23. *due* is *by* *action* on the *intestines*; *drac-*  
 24. *tic* and *saline* *cathartics* *are* *dis-*  
 25. *solved* in *concentrated* *shaper*, *quinine* *and*  
 26. *oil*; *chloroform*; *opiate*, *lancet* *foot-*  
 27. *with*, *apocryphal* *Power* of *function* of the  
 28. *lung*; *acoustic* *might* be *applied*, *telum*  
 29. *heart* and *pulse* *affection* of the *respiratory*  
 30. *tubes*; *respiratory* *symptoms*; *Group* *of*  
 31. *some* *breathing* of *patient*; *Respiration* *dis-*  
 32. *ruption* of the *trachea*; *cold* and *heat* to the  
 33. *part*, *Opium* *powder*, *hinter*, *steam*, *Chloro-*  
 34. *form* *inhalation* of *leaves* and *ether*; *Op-*  
 35. *ium* *also*; *Chromitis*; *pulse* *full* and  
 36. *bounding*; *vascular* *symptoms*; *rare* *volutions*  
 37. *Pericarditis* is a frequent cause of death;  
 38. *hills*, *pain*, *suppressed* *cough*, *congestion*,  
 39. *apnoea*; *respiratory* *stomach*; *arterial* *con-*  
 40. *gestion*; *severe* *exhaustion*; *hepatization*,  
 41. *the* *lungs* *not* *wonderful* *change* *specifi-*  
 42. *cally*; *lancet* is *first* *indispensable*;  
 43. *congest*, *doubtful*, *thirdly* *injurious* *the*  
 44. *a* *part* *is* *and* *in* *Praxis* *is* *in* *a* *part*  
 45. *of* *the* *body*; *saline* *cathartics*; *in* *the* *case* *of* *strangulation*  
 46. *of* *the* *intestines*, *opiate*, *Stomach* *and* *Heart* *oil*  
 47. *positive* *leaves* *to* *the* *stomach* *and* *Heart* *oil*  
 48. *in* *the* *case* *of* *strangulation* *of* *the* *intestines*

[illegible]



## Pharynx.

Action of the muscles of deglutition.  
 Levator palatini... pushes the tongue up  
 and forwards against the roof of the mouth.  
 Hyoid - Stylohyoid - longitudinal and  
 transverse. Toward the tongue shortens and  
 flattens the tongue and presses it against  
 the hard palate... Tensor palati - draws  
 the soft palate upwards and backward and  
 makes it tense.

Palatoglossi... draw down the soft palate,  
 elevate base of tongue, and contract the isthmus  
 of the fauces.

Palato-pharyngeus... approximate posterior half  
 arches and depress soft palate.

Hyoid constrictor... passively close isthmus by  
 their approximated edges of posterior half  
 arches.

Digastric particularly the ant. half: Hyoid  
 hyoid: Dario-hyoid: stylohyoid: Hyoid-pharyngeus  
 by some fibres of Levator palatini probably Stylo-  
 hyoid pull the larynx and hyoidion and  
 ant. part of Pharynx... widen cavity of pharynx  
 and close cavity of larynx by pressing against  
 the epiglottis.

Superior, inferior and middle constrictor  
 rapidly close esophagus from above downwards  
 and by closing its cavity force bolus into Esophagus.  
 Longitudinal and circular  
 muscular fibres of the oesophagus force  
 the bolus into the stomach.

Muscle of the diaphragm: Tends to close the  
 oesophageal opening during inspiration.

## Muscles of inspiration.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Direct or ordinary.

Diaphragm by contracting increases the vertical diameter of the chest.  
 External intercostals (raise 1<sup>st</sup> rib also the 2<sup>nd</sup> and by pulling the 1<sup>st</sup> up to a point from which the internal intercostals can act.  
 The external intercostals the sternal portion of the internal intercostals and the Rectus abdominis contract — elevate the ribs and at the same time rotate them and by raising the ribs and pulling forward the sternum increase the lateral and antero-posterior diameter of the chest.

2<sup>nd</sup> Indirect or auxiliary: ordinary as the Serratus posterior superior — raise the ribs and elevate the sternum.

Extraordinary as sometimes:  
 Levator anguli scapulae and superior portion of the Trapezius — elevate the superior portion of Pectoralis major as Serratus capax — elevate the ribs.

## Muscles of expiration.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Direct and ordinary.

Oblique portion of internal intercostals — inferior internal — Pectoralis major sternal — pull the ribs downwards.

2<sup>nd</sup> Indirect or auxiliary — Oblique externus — pull the ribs down. and out.  
 Oblique internus — pull the ribs inwards and downwards.

Transversalis — Compressible — internal pectoralis — Serratus posterior inferior — pull the ribs downwards and antagonizes the levator anguli scapulae — Serratus posterior superior — pull the ribs upwards.  
 Superior fibres of the Rectus abdominis — pull the ribs downwards.  
 Inferior portions of Trapezius — pull the ribs downwards.

in depressing the ribs.

Frequency of respirations per minute.  
 Splanchnic centre of respiration. <sup>longit.</sup>  
 Splanchnic centre in the skull <sup>1st</sup>  
 1<sup>st</sup> Excitor or efferent nerve

Afferent filaments of Pulmonary  
 branches of Pneumogastric.  
 Sensory fibres. <sup>post.</sup> centre of the superior laryngeal  
 Sensory filaments of the 5<sup>th</sup> pair.  
 Stomach of general sensibility and fila-  
 ments of posterior roots of spinal nerves.  
 Sympathetic nerves.

2<sup>nd</sup> Excitor or efferent nerve:

1. Phrenic: intercostal; Motor filaments  
 of Pulmonary branches of Pneumogastric.  
 2. Polidura: external branch of spinal <sup>capron.</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>  
 3. Splanchnic circle of aperture of glottis  
 Splanchnic centre in skull <sup>Oblong.</sup>  
 Excitor nerve Superior laryngeal of <sup>Pneumogastric</sup>  
 4. Motor (inferior recurrent laryngeal of

Rapidity of circulation from one angle  
 to the opposite vein through the capillaries  
 of the heart and face 21.4 sec.  
 General average through entire sys-  
 tem of man. 22

Time of passage of the whole mass  
 of blood through the heart in man about

Changes of the blood during respiration  
 1<sup>st</sup> The blood obtains oxygen to the extent  
 of 5 p. 100 of the volume of inspired  
 and it loses by the extent of 4 p. 100  
 2<sup>nd</sup> The volume of inspired air

2<sup>nd</sup> It loses generally though sometimes it gains Nitrogen.

3<sup>rd</sup> It loses ammonia, water & opor, a certain amt of organic and inorganic matter.

4<sup>th</sup> Its fibrin and corpuscles proportionally increased and it becomes more coagulable.

5<sup>th</sup> Its temperature slightly falls.

6<sup>th</sup> It changes from a black to a bright red color and requires a composition uniformly the same throughout the arterial system.

Sounds and movements of the heart.

(See beat or pulsation occurring in + of a minute)

Systole of the heart or more particularly the ventricular systole.

Diastole of the heart.

Pericardial contracting.

Tricuspid dilated.

Tricuspid ventricular valves suddenly close and remain shut. due to the whole of 1<sup>st</sup> sound the second is heard open.

Contraction of the heart causes the imperfect or aortic beat.

The blood rushes out from vent into the pulmonary arteries or Aorta and dilates the walls of these vessels.

Blood flows slowly into auricle from vena cava and Pulmonary.

The pulse is diff. at right & left to 1/2 of a second later than the 1<sup>st</sup> sound and pulse.

1<sup>st</sup> sound (systole) d. heard p. v. of the heart beat. 2<sup>nd</sup> sound (diastole) d. heard p. v. of the heart beat. 3<sup>rd</sup> sound (aortic) d. heard p. v. of the heart beat.

Diastole of the heart or more particularly the auricular diastole.

1<sup>st</sup> consists dilating and receiving blood from auricles.

2<sup>nd</sup> consists dilating and receiving blood from veins; the auriculo-ventricular valves open; the dilatyl walls of Pulm. & aorta recoil and suddenly close. The semilunar valves which close at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> sound and interval of silence. Ventricles and auricles still continue to dilate.

3<sup>rd</sup> sounds and pulse.

2<sup>nd</sup> sound or diastole short and sharp.

1<sup>st</sup> sound is 10<sup>th</sup> of the heart's beat, about

1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the heart's beat or 1/4<sup>th</sup> of a second.

Near the close of this period the auricles

being fully dilated, suddenly contract

and complete the dilatation of the ven-

tricles. Sounds and pulse.

Period of 1<sup>st</sup> sound (corresponds to the pe-

riod of systole) 10<sup>th</sup> of the heart's beat

about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> or 1/4<sup>th</sup> of a second.

Frequency of the heart's action at different ages.

In the foetus in utero	140 - 150.
scarcely born infant	130 - 140.
during 1 <sup>st</sup> year	115 - 130.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	105 - 115.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	95 - 105.
7 to 14 <sup>th</sup>	85 - 95.
14 to 21 <sup>st</sup>	75 - 85.
21 <sup>st</sup> to 40	70 - 75.
old age	75 - 85.

Influence of exercise on frequency of heart's action. In the recumbent posture

60 beats per minute.

after a slow walk	77 beats per min
after walking to Legue in an hour	105 .....
after exercising with all his might	120 - 140 ..
Influence of position on frequency of heart's action.	male female
standing	71 beats 71 beats
sitting	71 74
lying	66 71
Influence of age and sex on rapidity of heart's action.	

age	male	female
2 to 7	77	71
1 to 14	74	74
14 to 21	76	74
21 to 28	73	76
28 to 35	76	72
35 to 42	68	75
42 to 49	78	77
49 to 56	67	76
56 to 63	68	77
63 to 70	78	78
70 to 77	67	71
77 to 84	71	72

Temperature of the human body.  
 The normal temperature in the axilla and under the tongue is  $98^{\circ}$ .  
 The normal range of temperature in these parts is  $97.5^{\circ}$  to  $98.5^{\circ}$ . That is about  $3^{\circ}$  when exposed to great climatic changes.  
 An even exclusively cold atmosphere.  
 The normal temperature may fall to  $98^{\circ}$  That is in an excessively cold atmosphere may rise to  $99^{\circ}$  That is in a range of  $34^{\circ}$  to  $15^{\circ}$  below and  $1^{\circ}$  above the normal temperature. Blood in the hepatic vein is from  $93.6^{\circ}$  to  $90.8^{\circ}$  whereas blood in the Artery and from C.B. 100

higher than in the portal veins & 1° lower than in the Aorta.

The blood in the right side is from 1° to 2° warmer than in the left side.

The cellular tissue is from 2.5° to 2.8° cooler than in the muscles.

The temperature of the body of warm-blooded in the right arm and leg from 1° F. to 2.4° F.

It increases in depth and frequency.

Respiratory movements distinguishable.

Temperature of arterial blood sometimes such as 2°.

Complete suspension of respiration and temperature from 12 to 14°.

Exercise increases temperature from 1° to 2° F. while sleep distinguishes 1° to 2°.

### Classification of secretions

I. Exhalations or simple secretions (exhalant secretions)

1. Ethereal. Tissue - gas in tissue.

II. And serum. Of the peritoneum;

pericardium; pleura - anachord; Thymic sapid; testis. Cephalo rachidian fluid, ising secretions of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

III. Synovial: lining membrane of joints and sheaths of tendons synovial bursa or bursa - serosa.

IV. Salivary.

V. Preputial: skin; choroid coat of eye; posterior surface of iris ciliary processes.

VI. Lacrimal: Lacrimal gland out of the eye through duct.

VII. Salivary: secretions from salivary glands; gastric secretions from stomach.

2<sup>nd</sup> Digestive: gastric juice: secretion of Brunner's glands: Lieberkühn's follicles

3<sup>rd</sup> Cutaneous: sebaceous: meibomian: ceruminous: preputial and odor: and secretions

4<sup>th</sup> Locomotion: fluid of bursae: follicles

Glandular secretions: compound follicles and glands: 1<sup>st</sup> Respiratory.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lachrymal.

3<sup>rd</sup> Salivary.

4<sup>th</sup> Pancreatic.

5<sup>th</sup> Biliary.

6<sup>th</sup> Spermat.

7<sup>th</sup> Mammary.

Glandular organs.

1<sup>st</sup> Glands occur as sporadic or as

2<sup>nd</sup> Follicular glands: simple: compound: follicles: gastric follicles: follicles of Lieberkühn

3<sup>rd</sup> Tubular: and: ceruminous: sebaceous glands: Kidney.

4<sup>th</sup> Racemose glands: simple and compound: sebaceous: meibomian: salivary: and pancreatic glands.

5<sup>th</sup> ductless or blood glands: Thyroid: supra-renal glands: Spleen.

Physiological classification of organs.

Organs of special sensation.

1<sup>st</sup> Olfaction: pair distributed to the olfactory mucous membrane.

2<sup>nd</sup> Optic: distributed to the retina.

3<sup>rd</sup> Auditory or Portio mollis: to the cochlea, vestibule and semicircular canals.

4<sup>th</sup> Taste: branched branch of the 5<sup>th</sup> pair: through the Chorda Linguae: filaments derived from 11<sup>th</sup> pair.





loss of left cerebral commissure; left ear; no ophthalmia; pupils equal and round; speech unimpaired; very wide the right parietal lobe posteriorly; 1<sup>st</sup> chronic meningitis; tumor at base of brain; very superficial; treat. Dr. C. C. Rogers had been ill 14 1/2 yrs.

Cause to move Sym. Spinal; vertebrae; sleep  
loss of memory diff. in good; staggering gait  
Cerebral; no certain loss; loss  
of brain. Local; none seen. Cerebral  
Sp. Sac. to 4 Robin's; Stenohymn;  
helpfulness. S.B. with Cerebral  
graves lead from C. 18, u. 18.

6000 ft. Haerwatawa. near 2000 ft. up.  
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 of a. haerwatawa. and the hill.  
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[illegible]

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avoids women: syo Giorgio; studies good food:  
avoid all active exercise.

Case 16<sup>th</sup> Genuine trouble: woman 32 yrs; confined to  
house; cough; pain in back, not able to walk;  
pain shoots to the side; pain constant  
with exacerbations; dyspnea; yellow color, loss  
of flesh; heart action rapid, no disease  
respiratory pain, lungs sound. Treat:  
R. Bella time; Dig; By phosphate of

2814 1/2

Case 17<sup>th</sup> Chronic Bronchitis; cough; lungs clear in  
perussion; harsh in the upper and right  
side of lung; Treat: R. 18 yrs Am 11

2814 1/2

Case 18<sup>th</sup> man 27 yrs. Orchitis; gonorrhea; bow  
in the side 62 once standing; on the  
right side enlargement, pain, discharge  
pulsate frequent; 18 yrs 3 weeks  
below to tubercles add to the right  
spleen and liver morbidly enlarged  
testicle, soreness to touch constipated,  
fairly healthy, stabbing, shooting  
pains, gonorrhea, treated. Treat:  
R. C. 18 yrs 3 weeks 18 yrs 3 weeks  
saporilla; Long Bell, Iodine.

Case 19<sup>th</sup> woman 35 yrs, once intermenstrual; in  
pained eyesight, fearing not good,  
p. do. those facts to be preserved.  
This is violent, but no direct  
headache dependent on cerebral con-  
gestion. Treat: bleed the blood  
first, drain the bowels: R. 18 yrs 3 weeks  
active exercise, sea  
bath, salt secretion. R. 18 yrs 3 weeks  
hard froth. R. 18 yrs 3 weeks 18 yrs 3 weeks  
saporilla; Long Bell, Iodine.

Case 20<sup>th</sup> child 18 yrs 3 weeks 18 yrs 3 weeks  
R. 18 yrs 3 weeks 18 yrs 3 weeks

- Case I man 35 yrs. Rheumatism heart; Chest full, dry, flat, seed tea, dry coughing, warm  
bills.
- Case II man 30 yrs. Incontinence of mineralogy  
in case of incontinence look after  
the character of the secretions as well  
as irritability of organ; Chest; Saloite  
lion woman; desliver out of fluids; bowel  
opened by Bell & Opia.
- Case III Pneumonia latent; dullness and  
stiffness, expiration prolonged, breath  
still exists, respiration slow & lab  
118 p. min. Chest; K & S v. m. tendis. p. 11  
Quinine 10 Dig 500 Opium 500.
- Case IV abscess in the pleura; it opened, chest  
swollen Chest 500 Hypophosphites & S.
- Case V Catarrhal discharge. Dig. 500 200.
- Case VI Dyspnoea; respirations 26; circulation pro  
longed, expiration, dullness; Treat with  
Dig. 500 Opium 500.
- Case VII by 500. Rheum. sec attack, no Pneumonia  
Heart is quite regular, no murmurs along  
with the presence of cardiac or rheumatic dis  
ease; the trouble is in the thoracic cavity  
of the brain or spinal cord, are rapidly cured, re  
solved rapidly, Hygienic heart test, bath, friction  
good diet, light gymnastics from Opium  
Kibloal, Bell's Blower, 200 Li. Bul. Exp. 100.  
man, bad cough, fever, rapid pulse, dry  
wale, regular acute Ch... chills. Treat with  
Vin. Sassafras, 100 min. Sassafras 100 min. Opia 15  
Oleum mentum, K. Kibloal rest brain, 100.
- Case IX Scurvy; pain in the right side, friction  
breathless; vomit of ex pation. Treat 500  
K & S v. m. by of 20. 30. 5. again, 100.
- Case X man 40 yrs. piles ceased, chronic disorder  
of 30 only standing, on each of the lower  
extremities, 100, no disease in the lungs  
eyes with fresh vent, stimulate medi-

giddiness, objects seen round spark-  
vision discol. - despair, h. - 10 bands  
tongue coated, paries cool, freely, no  
convulsion, joints unaccountable, swollen during  
day, no heart disease, head warm, and con-  
gested, ringing ears, pulse moderate  
by frequent and tense; heart careful;  
Thor. & Bronch. & Trachea & Lungs inflamed,  
cathart. pill, 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - all 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K.  
morning and evening, mustard foot  
bath, water & nourishing diet.

Case 11. man; prompt, muscular of face teeth, pink  
nose, entire not albicantous; is - 10 bands  
lid, pulse 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - all 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K.  
cerebral affection - 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
pill 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K.  
holomant. 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K.

Case 12. Influenza, prompt, pain in back and  
abdomen, cold, 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
coated, bowels constip. 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands

Case 13. Pleurisy, prompt, cough, jerking in  
throat, rales at right - 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
sweats come, pulse 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
cough before bacinorubage 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
or 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K. - 1/2 p. K. & 1/2 p. K.

Case 14. man; Pleurisy, prompt, acute, sympt.  
three attacks, pain in region of  
the heart, 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
pains flesh, mitral regurgitation, 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
sound - 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
pulse intermit, systolic murmurs  
dyscarditis; respirations 24, at 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
location, dyspnoea, no dropsical ten-  
derness. Heat, 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
mucil 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
Empul. 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands  
between 10 bands - 10 bands - 10 bands

- Case I. *Dyspnoea; aphonia. Sympt. idleness.*  
on percussion; scapular areas on  
21 times per min; pharynx thickened  
ing mem. membrane of larynx; no  
calk cords enlarged; local equal fts  
applied Lig. Peel Subsulphat. Copious  
of air 6th times daily; not confined  
to top of throat; cough with irritation. State.
- Case II. Rash on the face; tongue coated; no act  
ing; *Phrenitis* 5 mos standing; *Ph. N. Nomin.*  
*Flowless* 400 *Stg.* 1/4 3 *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4  
causation; simple symp. 13 Citrine 200  
to 13 *Stg.* bowels open.
- Case III. man; sympt; cough, night sweat, body  
lost flesh, no fever, bow changed; throat  
sore, pulse 60 *Stg.*; tongue coated, lo  
sing appetite; expect. at morning  
and evening most. season; dulc.  
on percussion at apex left lung; dry  
cough, prolonged *Bronchitis*; tubercular  
chest, 1/2 *Stg.* 1/4 1/2 *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4  
expectorant left *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2  
Case IV. woman. headache ... year standing  
once a week violently, lasts all day and night, on  
stand; sin. gate impaired, bow right, bow  
els constipated, *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4; no heart disease, fully  
debility, no lung disease. *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4  
ache, true seat of pain in the sin. gate  
on right side, hair fallen out. Treat.  
*Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2 *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2  
ing food, eggs, brandy. Reasoning by  
exclusion.
- Case V. man. *Phrenitis*; feels strong, expe  
toates little, shortness of breath, 20 times  
per min, heart rapid, menomorph up  
1/2 *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2 *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2  
*Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2 *Ph. Nomin.* 1/4 1/2
- Case VI. man. *Dyspepsia*; sympt; nocturnal  
complaint, heart ...

tremor increases; headache, sleep well,  
never sick at stomach, vomits, mus-  
cular power of hand gone: effect of  
bad habits; case instituted thoracically  
and medicinally: wine, rosin, and  
tobacco: tongue clean, nervous,  
bustion, spinal weakness, no pain  
in spine, mind good, soreness of hip  
over, gangling of transverse colon, at  
dorsal breathing, colon dilated, per-  
sists some. *At R. - Felt Thor. 11/12*  
*Aug 20, 1852* 6 doses dis, cod liver  
oil: diet regular, 10 milk & 1/2 *grain* 3 times  
strong beef soup: very little vegetable  
sauce must be slow

Case I man, 40yrs. *Stethos. Spondyl: oppression, cough,*  
*emphysema, pulse fast, full, no heart dis-*  
*ease, seed rates: Treat: R. 3 grs. Stomach*  
*sol. Opacine 10 min. Lobelia 1/2 min. dys. fol-*  
*ter 1/2: Croton oil over chest*

Case II woman 25yrs. *Rhizoid face, spells of* *anore-*  
*xia, no eat, no sleep, no disease of blood*  
*appetite* *of taste compressed during one*  
*starvation, headache, depression, sleep re-*  
*during spells, anorexia, condition of*  
*secretion, action, Treat: R. 11 grs. Stethos*  
*1/2 min. dis: good food, out soon*  
*live, pill Bartholomew. Chubbart.*

Case III boy 10yrs. *8 feet, pulse, regular*  
*hand to hold. For 30 days also fluid ex-*  
*tion. Scurvian, 1/2 3 doses, cold bath.*

Case IV man, 40yrs. *Spondyl: cough, expectorated 1/2*  
*night of blood, headache, tongue coated*  
*phlegm, appetite good, periodical*  
*increases cough, lungs are clear: out*  
*last so, is in. For 100 right side, for 10*  
*moist bubbling subcutaneous water, left*  
*side 1/2: action is partial, the same*  
*posteriorly, free secretions* *at breast*



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**PAYEE'S VOUCHER** April 1917

It is hereby certified that **Voluntism Limiting Co.**

Is the Proprietor of one share of **FIFTY DOLLARS** in the capital stock of the **Voluntism Limiting Co.**, which stock is being sold by the **Voluntism Limiting Co.**

**Voluntism Limiting Co.**  
President

*of the Voluntism Limiting Co.*

**ENTER 18, 1924.**

was admitted into the society, in Dec. 1915, as a single woman. It has been learned that she is married.

The girl is charged with taking the youth to her home in the city, where they lived as husband and wife, according to police.

**REV. ASHENHURST REVISITS SCENES OF HIS BOYHOOD**

The Rev. John A. Ashenhurst, pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Tigard, Ore., who was at Mayersville, Wednesday for a session of Mayersville and Vernal (now located) school at the first home, went to Cleveland today to visit his daughter.

In his boyhood, Mr. Ashenhurst lived at Mayersville, where his father was pastor of the United Presbyterian church. In 1875 Mr. Ashenhurst came to Ashland and began an apprenticeship on the Ashland Times. Later he became an outside agent of the Times. He was in charge of work at Marine Ferry, Waukegan and at other places.

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